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A Mysterious Transdniestria Cover

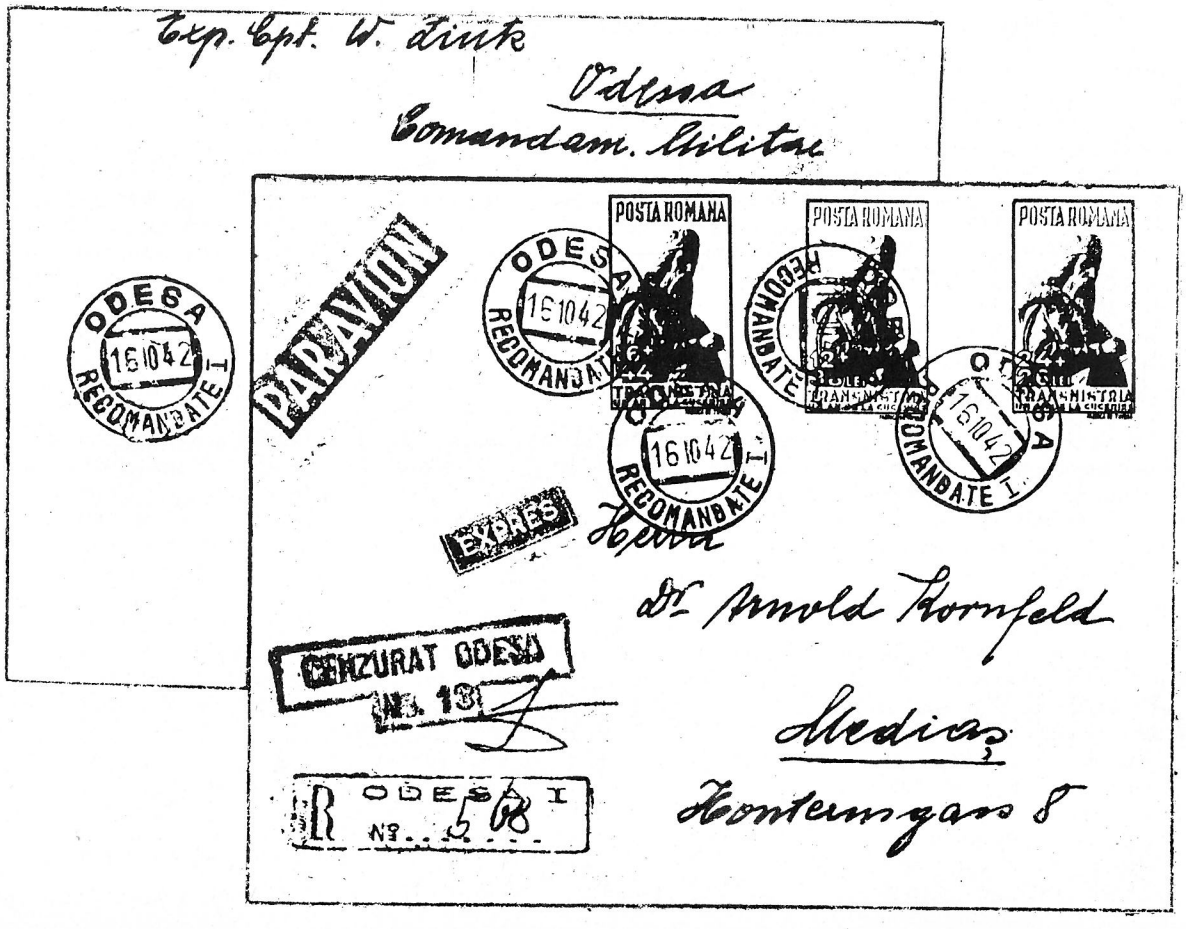
by George Pataki

We show here a scarce and beautiful cover. Theo Van Dam of Postal Covers, P.O. Box 26, Brewster, N.Y. 10509, supplied the illustrations. A complete set of the "Transdniestria First Anniversary" commemoratives served to frank this item. Scott assigns numbers B192-194 to them, Minkus 908-910, Michel 752-754, Gibbons 1559-1561 and Zumstein 865-867. The stamps' text reads: "Posta Romana/ Transniestria/Un an de la cucerire" (which translates to "Romanian Posts/Transdniestria/One year since the Conquest"). Scott gives the following explanatory foot note: "To commemorate the anniversary of the conquest of Transdniestria, and for use only in this territory which includes Odessa and land beyond the Dniester".

In postwar Romania, these stamps, as well as many other commemoratives issued during the war, have been declared prohibited, and thus no information can be published on them in their own homeland. R.P.S. has featured them in No. 4/1982 ("The Prohibited Issues of Romania") and No. 2/1983 ("The Romanian Transnistria Issues") and C.M. Trevers has published a well documented study entitled "Transnistria, Some Notes on the Cancellations and Markings used under the Romanian Administration." in The Post Rider (No. 10/1982).

While we do know about some aspects of this issue, other facts remain unknown. The edition totals 50,000 sets. The post offices of Transdniestria sold these stamps. While also available at the "Transdnistria Exhibition", they could be used only in Transdniestria, and at that only for a limited period of time.

Although sold at the high face value of 150 Lei, only 42 Lei could be used towards postage, with 108 Lei being a voluntary charitable contribution. The domestic postal rates of that time called for charges of 6 Lei for a postcard, 12 Lei for a singleweight letter and 24 Lei for a registered letter. It proved to be much more economical to use definitives rather that of these very



expensive semi-postals, philatelists, disregarding expenses, prefered using commemoratives in order to create philatelic rarities.

Confusion exists as to their exact issue date. As the Romanian catalogues do not list the stamps at all, they cannot be of any use in our investigations. All the major catalogues mentioned above give "Dec. 1942", without listing the day of that month. "Revista Societatii Filatelice Romane", a philatelic magazine dated Sept - Oct. 1942, lists them as new issues together with a few other sets issued around that time. How could stamps, which all major catalogues list as issued in Dec. 1942, be presented as already issued in a publication dated Sept. - Oct. 1942? We must mention that this periodical often appeared delayed by 2 - 3 months (probably due to wartime difficulties). For example, the Jan. - Feb. 1943 issue contains an article about a meeting held in the middle of March 1943. Thus we cannot rely on the date of this publication.

The postmark obliterating the stamps of this cover is dated "16.10.42", which translates to Oct. 16, 1942, contradicting the Dec. 1942 issue date as given by the catalogues. In the Nov. - Dec. 1942 issue of the above mentioned publication, a dealer's list prices this set at 425 Lei, almost 3 times its total face value. In the next issue (Jan. - Feb. 943), the same dealer dropped his price to 275 Lei, still a very stiff price when compared to actual postage value of only 42 Lei.

The May - June 1943 issue of this same periodical informs its readers that on July 2, 1943 (another proof that this magazine was published after delays) the Postal Direc- [illegible] large stocks of various issues already withdrawn from circulation. Among them, 4,500 sets of the "Transdnistria First Anniversary" changed hands for 300 Lei per set. This information, besides giving us the going price, turns out to be important because it shows that this set had been withdrawn from postal use not later that 6 months after being issued. As is the case with the exact day of their issue, the date of withdrawal remains a mystery.

The short time these stamps stayed valid for postage, as well as their being much more expensive to use than definitives, explains why so few franked legitimate commercial mail. The 1984 Scott catalogue gives the same unrealistic $3.75 price for both the mint and the used set. Minkus 1982-83 lists the mint set at $5.25 and the used set at $6.25. Michel 1983 values the mint set at 10 DM and the used set at 13 DM. Both Gibbons and Zumstein rate the used set at about 10 - 20% higher than the mint ones. Considering the scarcity of postally used items, we must conclude that all the aforementioned catalogues underprice these.

When stamps rarely utilized for postage appear on postally used covers, bearing departure, arrival, censorship and other postal markings, the value of the entire increases in a dramaitc way over the value of mere used stamps.

While the cover shown here is indeed a rare item, a number of its aspects bother me. I can, of course, accept the use of the very expensive semi-postals in place of the much cheaper definitives. Despite its many markings and labels, I believe that this cover did not go through the mail and that it is actually a favor cancelled philatelic item. The following facts led me to this conclusion: 1. As a registered letter, it should have an arrival marking, but does not. 2. The "PAR AVION" label causes us to believe that it was air mailed. We checked 24 other items (or their photostats) mailed from Transdnistria to Romania proper or abroad. None of them showed any indication of being sent by air. Probably such service was not even available at that time. 3. March 28, 1943 proved to be the earliest date I found for this "ODESA RECOMANDATE I" type postal marking - with the date in a thick rectangular frame and the month designated by a numeral. Earlier registered letters posted in Odessa bear "ODESA I RECOMANDATE" markings with the month identified by its first 3 letters. I presume that a philatelist prepared this cover at some time in 1943. with the postmark being predated, perhaps to create a "first day cover". As the Romanian armies occupied Odessa on Oct. 16, 1941, t. 16, 1942 would be the exact anniversary of that event. I have seen the photostat of a cover bearing these stamps which was cancelled in Odessa on Nov. 3, 1942, and have read about a similar item cancelled on Nov. 21, 1942. Thus the possibility exists that this set appeared as early as Oct. 16, 1942, and not in "Dec. 1942" as stated by the catalogues. This would not be the first case where catalogue editors copied each others' mistakes. Still the issue date has to be corroborated with more evidence and the exact day of these stamps' withdrawal has to be determined.

Addenda to the Hohe Rinne issue of 1923

George Pataki

Regarding Emanoil Munteanu's excellent study "Istoria postala a Sibiului pina la unire" (Postal History of Sibiu until the Unification), published in Sibiu, Romania, in 1980, Herbert Klein, a collector and researcher from Queens, N.Y., reports some interesting discoveries.

The eighth issue of Hohe Rinne, issued in April 1923, is identical in design with the seventh issue of 1910 with two differences: the colors have been changed and the four cliches on the printing plate have been rearranged. The author describes the paper as white, the color of the 3 (h) stamp as blue and that of the 5 (h) as coffee red.

For the 5 (h) denomination, Munteanu has identified four types, each with its own micro-characteristics, as shown in his drawing, reproduced below. The stamps were printed in mini-sheets of four, arranged as follows:

1 3
4 2

Mr. H. Klein found the above cliche arrangement on tow of his sheets but also found some sheets with a different kind of paper as well as others with a different cliche arrangement, niether of which are mentioned in Munteanu's work. In addition to two sheets on white paper, Mr. Klein also has two sheets on creamy beige paper. While the cliche arrangement of the sheets on creamy beige paper matches the one described by Munteanu for stamps printed on white paper, Klein found a different cliche arrangement on his two white paper sheets:

2 1
4 3

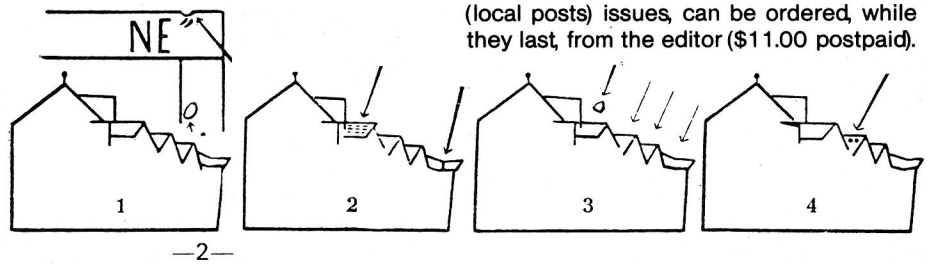
The color of Mr. Klein's 5 (h) sheets varies from light to dark but on the white paper, it is brown, while on creamy beige paper it is red brown.

The perforation in all cases is 11½. However, for the stamps on creamy beige paper, the holes are smaller and are not neatly punched thru; without doubt, the perforation was done on a different machine. In addition, some of the perforations, such as the left vertical row one on sheet and the top horizontal row on another sheet, on the creamy paper sheets, are not parallel with the other perforations and are slightly slanted. Thus, the stamps from these sheets are not perfectly rectangular.

When informed about Mr. Klein's findings, Mr. Munteanu double-checked the color and the arrangements on 10 sheets and found them as described in his book. Mr. Klein showed me his sheets and those on white paper presented indeed different cliche arrangements.

It is obvious from the above facts that there were at least two different printings of these stamps. After the first printing was completed, the printing plate was taken apart (perhaps for cleaning) and then re-assembled to continue the printing. The various color shades of the same cliche arrangement also indicates various separate printings. The fact that only one kind of cliche arrangement can be found in Romania suggests that at least one of the printing may have been done later, abroad, using the original plate with re-arranged cliches. Further studies are required on this and on all other Hohe Rinne issues.

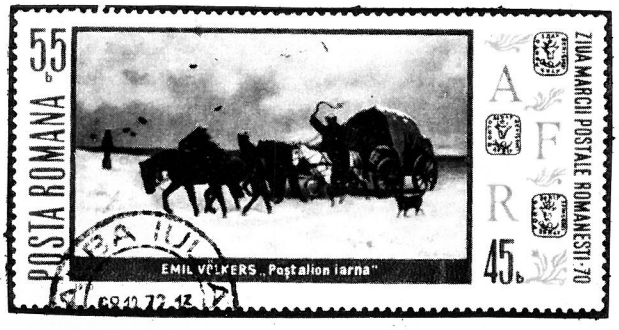
Emanoil Munteanu's "Istoria postala a Sibiului pina la unire", containing a comprehensive chapter on all the Hohe Rinne (local posts) issues, can be ordered, while they last, from the editor ($11.00 postpaid).



Postal Services in the Romanian Principalities, 1844-45

George Pataki

Reprinted from STAMPS *July 14, 1984*



'Mail Coach in the Winter' by Emil Volkers (Sc. #B429).

IN 1916, Constantin Minescu published "Istoria Postelor Romane" (The History of the Romanian Posts) in Bucharest. It quotes a small section from "The Description of Moldavia and Walachia", by Dr. Johann Ferdinand Neigerbauer. Originally published during 1848, in Leipzig, Germany, this book describes the Romanian postal organization and operations of 1844-45 as follows:

"As a subdivision of the Ministry of Finance and the Treasury Department, the postal monopoly was leased out just like other monopolies. The service generally operated satisfactorily. Although the postal authorities did not give guarantees for cash sent by mail (small amounts were sent), very rarely did one hear complaints about losses.

"Every week, couriers regularly carried mail from the capitals, Bucharest and Jassy, to all county seats. On nice days, when they would drive small, open carriages called mail coaches, they would go so fast that they nearly equalled the speed of the train. However, lately, the horses in both Principalities have been cared for so badly that it is not unusual to find one or two horses abandonded on the road. Also, during bad weather, the light carriages often could not be pulled out of the holes which exist on the badly maintained roads.

"Twice a week, mail from or to the counties arrived or left the capital city.

"Being domestic, the posts of Moldavia and Walachia carried letters only within the country. All letters addressed to other countries had to use foreign post offices. The Austrian posts carried all letters to Western Europe, while their Russian counterparts handled those to Russia and Turkey.

"Austrian postal clerks were attached to agencies or consulates in Bucharest and Jassy. These made connections twice weekly with Austrian domestic posts. All mail from Moldavia to Europe went by way of Chernowitz and Lemberg while that for Walachia and Bucharest was routed through Caineni-Sibiu.

"All European newspapers entering the country had to be ordered from Vienna, excepting Russian ones, which would come through the Russian posts.

"That cash and packages could not be sent through the Austrian posts proved to be a great shortcoming. These types of shipments were left at a border town. From there, the addressee could get them after receiving notification through the mail.

"The Austrian posts did not take any responsibility for shipments sent through the local posts as Austrian couriers did not accompany them, as was the case with the Russian posts.

"The Russian posts in the Principalities made connections once a week with Saint Petersburg and twice a month with Constantinople. Another route was via Galatz and from there by boat to Odessa. The Russian posts did handle cash and packages and took responsibility for losses."

This account, although not entirely accurate, as well as similar ones describing the postal system operating in the Romanian Principalities, contribute to a better understanding of Romanian postal service of that period.

George Alevizos AUCTION

October 10 11 1984

2716 Ocean Park Blvd., Suite 1020
Santa Monica, California 90405 USA

1449 **ROMANIAN OCCUP.** 1919 (Aug 19) tan regis. (label) cover to HOROVSNKA f.w. 1919 1k 20h/1k and 60h/25h (N14, 17) tied by **KOLOMEA** cds, vertical and horiz. file folds, scarce, F-VF. $200

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Romanian Stamps with Errors in Text and Design

By GEORGE PATAKI

Reprinted from STAMPS ☆ *September 8, 1984*

STAMPS with errors (of printing, overprinting, perforation, color, etc.) usually prove to be sought after items. They often bring more money on the open market or at the auctions than the same stamps without errors. While these errors owe their existence to negligence (some however come about on purpose in order to create valuable items) in the printing or perforation process, we must not forget that mistakes also occur in the design process. We present here a few examples of such mistakes in the texts or designs of Romania's stamps.

In some instances the error occurs on only one or a few stamps of each sheet, while in other cases the entire issue shows the mistake. When possible and practical, the authorities have replaced incorrectly inscribed issues with others bearing the correct text.

In other cases, they have withdrawn and allegedly destroyed the issue or part of it. Sometimes however, they have ignored the mistake, with the stamps being sold normally and postally used.

The first two issues of Moldavia (Scott #1-10) bear the word "PORTO" (Fig. 1a). This signifies that the recipient is to pay the postage. Obviously

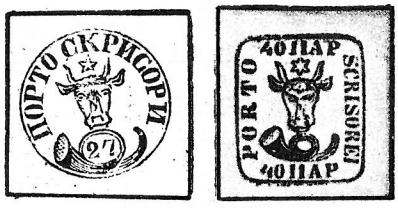

Figure 1a.

Figure 1b.

this is a textual mistake as postage was paid by buying the stamp. The correct text, "FRANCO", denoting that the sender prepaid the postal fees, first appears on the United Principalities issues (Scott #11-21, Fig. 1b).

The "50th Anniversary of Romania's Independence" issue of 1927, contains 12 stamps with denominations ranging from 25 Bani to 10 Lei. The stamps were printed in Paris, France, in sheets of 50. Some stamps of the 4.50 Lei denomination (Scott #315) were mistakenly inscribed "450 Lei".

When the mistake was discovered, the stamps with the wrong denomination were destroyed, except for a few half sheets. Not possessing such an "error", we illustrate instead the corrected "4.50 Lei" stamp (Fig. 2). Sets of 12 imperforate stamps without the denominations are also known to exist.

Figure 2.

Figure 3.

The first Romanian air mail stamps, issued in 1928 (Scott #C1-C6), and later overprinted "8 IUNIE 1930" (Scott #C7-C12), show a biplane with the inscriptions "C-RAIU" on its fuselage and "C" on its tail (Fig. 3). These are incorrect.

The actual identification prefix used at that time on Romanian planes was "CV", this was followed by a hyphen and 3 letters. Ludovic Basarab, the designer, chose the letters he did in honor of Capt. Vasile Craiu, a famous Romanian pilot and World War I hero.

In 1932, Romania issued a stamp portraying the Moldavian prince Alexander the Good (Scott #415), to commemorate the 500th anniversary of his death (Fig. 4). The text surrounding his effigy contains the years "1406-1432",

Figure 4.

supposedly indicating the period he ruled Moldavia. This should have read "1400-1432". When the mistake was discovered, 400,000 out of 500,000 stamps printed were allegedly destroyed, and only the balance was put on sale.

Figure 5a. Figure 5b.

August 1934, saw the issuance of a set of 4 stamps portraying King Carol II (Scott #436-439). Despite the fact that the customary word "POSTA" was missing (Fig. 5a), these stamps served as postage. The 1935 set of 11 similar stamps did include the word "POSTA" (Fig. 5b).

The September 14, 1934 set of 2 stamps (Fig. 6), issued to publicize "National Fruit Week" (Scott #440-441),

Figure 6.

displays much text but similarly lack the word "POSTA". The rule of inscribing "POSTA" on postage stamps became customary at the very beginning of the 20th century.

Other exceptions to this rule include those stamps commemorating or illustrating stamps issued before this rule was applied. Among these we find the "75th Anniversary of the First Moldavian Stamps" (Scott #421-427) and the "30th Anniversary of the Opening of the New Post Office in Bucharest" (Scott #428).

On May 9, 1941, a set of 5 stamps appeared, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Carol I Foundation. The 16 Lei + 29 Lei (Scott #B153) stamp shows King Michael and King Carol I, with Michael incorrectly shown, wearing his hair parted on his right side (Fig. 7a).

Figure 7a.

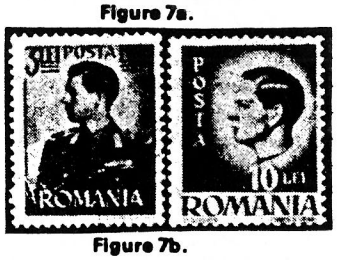

Figure 7b.

We illustrate here other King Michael stamps (Fig. 7b), such as Scott #B140 issued in 1940 and Scott #569 issued in 1945, so both before and after the above mentioned stamp was issued, he was depicted with his hair parted on his left side.

A February 1945 set of 11 stamps illustrated famous Transylvanians. The caption "Samuel Micu" identifying the person portrayed in the medallion of the 4.50 Lei stamp (Scott #560) turns out to be incorrect, as it actually depicts Bishop Inocentiu Micu-Clain (Fig. 8a).

Figure 8a.

Figure 8b.

The earlier issued stamp of October 15, 1943 (Scott #B219) correctly labels this same portrait as "Episcopul Micu" (Bishop Micu), as shown on Fig. 8b.

A new set of definities, showing the coat-of-arms of Romania, appeared on July 8, 1948. The lowest denomination stamp, 50 Bani, should have been inscribed "Lei 0.50".

Figure 9a.

Figure 9b.

However, as pictured on Fig. 9a, its text mistakenly reads as 1/100 of that amount, "Bani 0.50" (Scott #698H). Nevertheless, post offices sold this item for 50 Bani and it was postally used. Later, another stamp with the correct "Lei 0.50" inscription (Scott #698A) replaced it (Fig. 9b).

A 55 Bani stamp (Scott #1102), issued June 25, 1956, marked the centennial of sculptor Ion Georgescu's birth. Its center portrays Georgescu, while at each side appears a statue, allegedly his works (Fig. 10).

Figure 10.

However, another sculptor, Vladimir Hegel, actually did the one shown on the stamp's right side.

July 23, 1956 marked the appearance of a 55 Bani stamp commemorating the fifth anniversary of the establishment of collective farms (Scott #1107a). Its text reads: "5 ani dela infiintarea gospodariilor agricole colective, 1951-1956" (Fig. 11a). After issuing it, the post office sold it, and we thus, can find it postally used.

Figure 11a.

Figure 11b.

However, on October 18, 1956, a similar stamp, with the corrected text: "7 ani dela infiintarea gospodariilor agricole colective, 1949-1956", replaced it (Fig. 11b). Thus the year collectivization of farms began officially moved back from 1951 to 1949.

Figure 12.

In the September 28, 1964 set of 8 stamps publicizing the Bucharest Zoo, the stamp picturing two zebras (Scott #1683) should show a 1.55 Lei denomination. Although its inscription, "1.55 Bani", signifies 1/100 of that amount, it sold for 1.55 Lei and was postally used (Fig. 12).

Figure 13.

The June 26, 1975 set consists of 6 stamps picturing archaeological objects. The 1.55 Lei stamp (Scott #2565), showing a bas-relief of Decebal, the Dacian king, indicates "97-106" as his years of rule (Fig. 13). Actually, he reigned from 87 to 106. As the post offices sold this stamp, we can find it postally used.

One mistake shows up on a great number of stamps. However, at the time these stamps appeared, they were considered correct. The country's name "Romania", or "Posta Romana" or "Republica Populara Romana" appeared on all its stamps issued from 1865 to April 15, 1954.

In 1954, the spelling was changed from "Romania" to "Rominia". Both the first "a" in "Romania" and its replacement, the letter "i", have above them circumflex accent marks (two slanted lines meeting at the top) and are pronounced the same way.

When the spelling changed, starting with the stamp issued on May 26, 1954 (Scott #992), the adjective "Romana" changed to "Romina". This state of events lasted 10 years. Scott #1623-1630, issued on March 25, 1964, are the last stamps with "Romina" spelled with "i", and Fig. 14a shows such an example.

Figure 14a.

Figure 14b.

Then the country's name was changed back to "Romania". The stamps issued on April 25, 1964 (Scott #1631-1634) reflect this altered situation, and Fig. 14b shows an example. During these 10 years, over 750 stamps came to be issued with an inscription which was later declared to be incorrect.

Most countries have, at one time or another, issued stamps with wrong inscriptions or designs. Philatelists with knowledge and patience should be able to find more of these.

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by A. Hall

Published by J. Barefoot, Ltd., England, $6.00 to the editor.

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Translation of Colors

Reprinted from the 1974 Romanian Catalogue

Romanian	English	French	German
1. deschis	light	clair	hell
2. închis	dark	foncé	dunkel
3. mat	mat	mat	matt
4. palid	pale	pâle	blass
5. alb	white	blanc	weiss
6. albastru	blue	bleu	blau
7. albastru-cobalt	cobalt blue	bleu-cobalt	kobaltblau
8. albastru-gri	grey-blue	bleu-gris	graublau
9. albastru metalic	steel-blue	bleu-acier	stahlblau
10. albastru negricios	blackish-blue	bleu-noir	schwurzblau
11. albastru verzui	green-blue	bleu-vert	grünblau
12. albastru violet	lillac-blue	bleu-violet	violettblau
13. albăstrui	bluish	bleuâtre	bläulich
14. ardezie	slate grey	ardoise	schiefer
15. argintiu	silver	argenté	silber
16. auriu	gold	doré	golden
17. azuriu	sky-blue	bleu ciel	himmelblau
18. azurat	bluish	azuré	bläulich
19. bistru (brun-gălbui)	yellowish-brown	bistre	gelbbraun
20. bistru-oliv	olive yellowish-brown	bistre-olive	gelbolivbraun
21. brun	brown	brun	braun
22. brun-carmin	carmin-brown	brun-carminé	karminbrau
23. brun-cenuşiu	grey-brown	brun-gris	graubraun
24. brun-închis	maroon	marron	kastanienbraun
25. brun-oliv	olive-brown	brun-olive	olivbraun
26. brun-portocaliu	orange-brown	brun-orange	orangebraun
27. brun-roşcat	red-brown	brun-rouge	rotbraun
28. brun-lila	lilac-brown	brun-lilas	lilabraun
29. cafeniu	coffee-brown	brun-café	kaffeebraun
30. cărămiziu	brick-red	rouge-brique	ziegelrot
31. carmin	carmine	carmin	karminrot
32. carmin-brun	brown-carmine	carmin-brun	braunkarmin
33. carmin-liliachiu	lilac-carmine	carmin-lilacé	lilakarmin
34. cenuşiu	ash-grey	gris-cendre	grau
35. cinabru	vermilion	vermillon	zinnober
36. ciocolată	chocolate	chocolat	schokoladen
37. galben	yellow	jaune	gelb
38. galben-oliv	olive-yellow	jaune-olive	olivgelb
39. gălbui	yellowish	jaunâtre	gelblich
40. galben-lămîie	lemon	citron	zitronengelb
41. gri	grey	gris	grau
42. gri-albăstrui	bluish-grey	gris-bleu	blaugrau
43. gri-oliv	oliv-grey	gris-olive	olivgrau
44. gri-verzui	greenish-grey	gris-vert	grünlichgrau
45. indigo	indigo	indigo	indigolbau
45b. lie de vin (v. 99)	claret	lie de vin	weinrot
46. lila	lilac	lilàs	lila
47. lila-brun	brown-red	lilas-brun	braunlila
48. lila-roşu	lilac-red	lilas-rouge	rotlila
49. mov	red-lilac	mauve	rötlichlila
50. multicolor	multicoloured	multicolore	vielfarbig, bunt
51. negru	black	noir	schwarz
52. negru de fum	black of smoke	noir de fume	russschwarz
53. negru-oliv	olive-black	noir-olive	olivschwarz
54. negru-violet	violet-black	noir violacé	violettschwarz
55. negricios	blackish	noirâtre	schwarz
56. ocru	ochre	ocre	ocker
57. oliv	olive	olive	oliv
58. oliv-galben	yellowish-olive	olive-jaune	gelboliv
59. portocaliu	orange	orange	orange
60. portocaliu-brun	browish-orange	orange-brun	braunorange
61. portocaliu-roz	rose-orange	orange-rose	hellrotorange
62. purpură (v. 71)	purple	pourpre	purpur
63. roşcat	redish	rougeâtre	rötlich

64. roşu	red	rouge	rot
65. roşu aprins	fire red	rouge-vif	hochrot
66. roşu-carne	flesh-colour	rouge-terne	fleischrot
67. roşu-cărămiziu	brick-red	rouge-brique	ziegelrot
68. roşu-carmin	carmin-red	rouge-carmin	karminrot
69. roşu-lila (v. 100)	lilac-red	magenta	lilarot
70. roşu-sînge	blood-red	solferino	blutrot
71. roşu-purpuriu	geranium	geranium	geranium
72. roşu-violet	lilac-red	rouge-lilas	lilarot
73. roz	rose	rose	rosa
74. roz-anilină	aniline-rose	rose-aniline	anilinrose
75. roz-carmin	carmine-rose	rose-carminé	karminrose
76. roz-portocaliu	orange-rose	rose-orange	orangerosa
77. roz-somon	salmon	saumon	lachs
78. roz-violet	violet-rose	rose-lilas	lilarosa
79. smarald	emerald	émeraude	smaragd
80. sepia	sepia	sepia	sepia
81. ultramarin	ultramarine	outremer	ultramarin
81b. ultramarin cenuşiu	grey-ultramarin	outremer gris	grauultramarin
82. verde	green	vert	grün
83. verde albăstrui	bluish-green	vert-bleuâtre	bläulichgrün
84. verde aprins	bright green	vert vif	lebhaftgrün
85. verde-bronz	bronze-green	vert-bronze	bronzegrün
86. verde-gălbui	yellowish-green	vert-jaune	gelbgrün
87. verde-gri	russian-green	vert-gris	graugrün
88. verde-iarbă	grass-green	vert-gazon	grassgrün
89. verde-oliv	oliv-green	vert-olive	olivgrün
90. verde-smarald	emerald-green	emeraude	smaragdgrün
91. verde de mare	sea-green	vert de mer	seegrün
92. verzui	greenish	verdâtre	grünlich
93. violet	violet	violet	violett
94. violet-albăstrui	bluish-violet	violet-bleu	blauviolett
95. violet aprins	fire-violet	violet-vif	lebhaftviolett
96. violet negricios	blackish-violet	violet-noir	schwarzviolett
97. violet-brun	brown-violet	violet-brun	braunviolett
98. violet-roşcat	redish-violet	violet-rouge	rotviolett
99. violet-roz	claret	lie de vin	weinrot
100. vişiniu-putred (roşu lila)	lilac-red	magenta	lilarot

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DEALERS IN THE STAMPS OF ROMANIA

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On Publishing Romanian Philatelic Books

George Pataki

1983 saw a book entitled "Incursiune in lumea timbrelor" (Incursion into the World of Stamps) published in Bucharest. Containing 247 pages, it costs 19 Lei. Its authors, O. Gross and K. Gryzawski, originally wrote it in Polish and published it in Warsaw, Poland, in 1972.

The work covers just about every aspect of philately; its chapters deal with various stamp categories including those utilized for newspapers, postage due, official use, registry, parcel post, air mail, etc. It also contains chapters on postal stationery, first day covers, maximum cards, catalogues and periodicals as well as many interesting facts and stories connected with stamp collecting. While the book is entertaining and educational it will not put a strain on one's wallet.

Under normal conditions we would have commended the translating and publishing of such a book. However, under the existing circumstances we must wonder if this was the right thing to do. For a period of 10 years, not enough effort went into finishing and publishing the very much needed Romanian stamp catalogue. Another very useful project, the publishing of a series of Monographs on Romanian stamps and postal history, never materialized. While the first volume was compiled and approved years ago and enough well documented philatelic studies could have been collected from Romanian researchers to fill out several subsequent volumes, so far nothing has been published. At least two excellent and important manuscripts, one of the postal markings of Transylvania and Bukovina, the other on the markings of Walachia and Moldavia, have for years been waiting for a chance to be published. A book on Romanian perfins, already circulating in typewritten and Xeroxed form, has been looking for a publisher for a long time. These and several other Romanian philatelic books, some already finished, others in course of being finished, could greatly advance Romanian philately if only they would be published. The publishing of "Philatelists' Guide" series (1968, 1969, 1970-71, 1972, 1978, 1980), containing interesting and useful Romanian studies was discontinued altogether. Should not encouraging Romanian authors and researchers to publish their much needed original papers on Romanian philately and postal history have had a much higher priority than translating a foreign work on general philately?

If the Romanian authors should feel that they meet difficulties in publishing their works, they stop writing and the entire philatelic community will lose out. Nobody else can take their places as they alone have the material in abundance, as well as access to the archives and have witnessed many of

the philatelic events of the last 40 to 50 years. If they cannot record and publish their collected facts and figures, nobody else can or will do it.

The best works on Romanian philately should be translated in foreign languages to make them accessible to foreign researchers. In 1962, Val. Tebeica's "Primele mărci poştale româneşti, 1858-1865" (The First Romanian Postage Stamps, 1858-1865) appeared in Romanian, Hungarian, German and French, and proved to be a great success despite the very limited editions. Considering that most of the world's philatelists understand English, this language should receive first consideration for any future translations.

FILATELIA
Monthly, Romanian Philatelic Magazine
$24.00/year
check to ILEXIM, Press Department
P.O. Box 1.136-1.137, Bucharest, Romania.

ISTORIA POSTALA A SIBIULUI (Postal History of Sibiu) by Emanoil Munteanu, with a large chapter on the **HOHE RINNE** local posts, is available from the **EDITOR** for $11.00.

Additional and back copies of this bulletin can be ordered for $2.00/copy.

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Note to Our Readers in Romania

It has come to our attention that a large number of bulletins sent for free distribution to philatelic libraries and individual philatelists were misappropriated by Silviu Dragomir of Bucharest. Instead of giving or sending them to the proper addresses, Dragomir diverted, and even sold, some issues. Consequently, many clubs and philatelists do not have complete collections. Those who wish to receive such missing bulletins should send the editor a note.

An extensive collection of Romanian philatelic magazine FILATELIA is available through the editor.

New Award for R.P.S.

At the STaMpsHOW '84, organized by the American Philatelic Society and held in Dallas, Texas in August 23 - 26, 1984, almost sixty entries were received and displayed in special literature frames. As no gold medal was awarded for periodicals, the vermeil medal received by the Romanian Philatelic Studies should be considered the highest distinction. To quote from the jury's comments: "Excellent journal with good philatelic content".

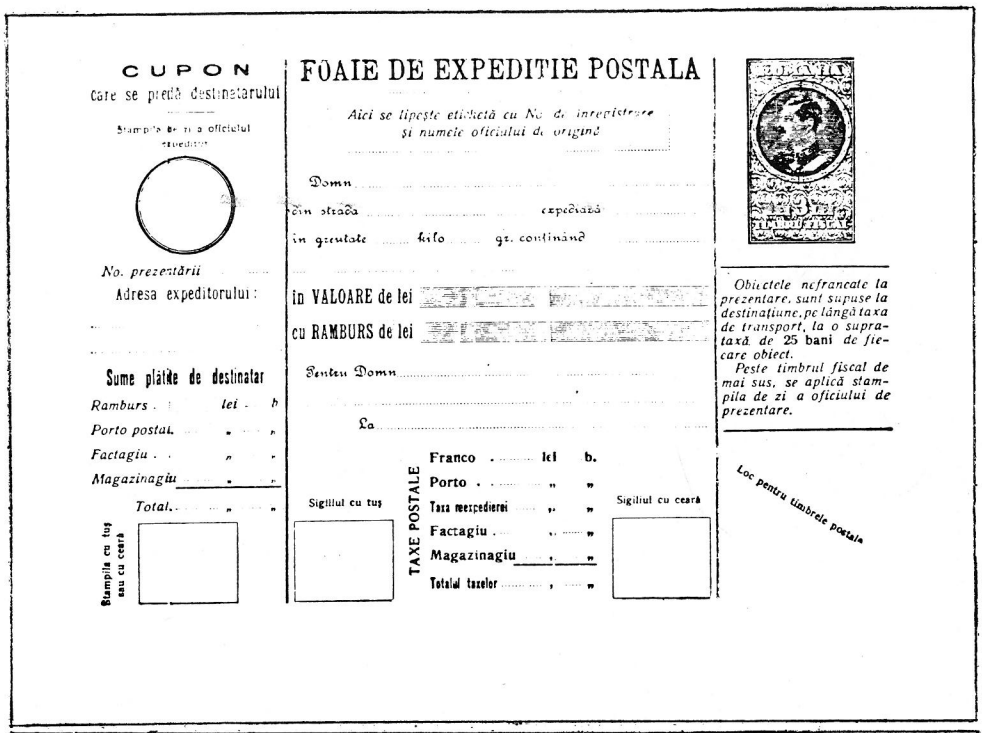
Romanian Parcel Post Cards with Imprinted Fiscal Stamps, Part 3

by GABRIEL SASSOWER,
London, England

As an addition to "Romanian Parcel Post Cards with Imprinted Fiscal Stamps" published in R.P.S. No. 2/1984 and No. 4/1984, I show here another type, issued later than any of those previously presented. The others had imprinted fiscal stamps featuring a coat-of-arms in a rhomboid frame, or a portrait of King Carol I or King Ferdinand; this one has its imprinted 3 Lei fiscal stamp showing King Carol II's effigy.

Its size is 209 by 147 mm. Its title, "FOAIE DE EXPEDITIE POSTALA", as well as its text and layout, both on front and back, match (except for the imprinted stamp) those of the same title displaying Ferdinand's portrait.

If our readers find similar postal stationery with so far unrecorded types and/or denominations, we would appreciate good photos or Xerox copies of both the front and back of the items and description of paper, color, size, etc. In this way, we will be able to update our listings.



CUPON
Care se predă destinatarului

Ştampila de zi a oficiului expeditor

No. prezentării

Adresa expeditorului:

Sume plătite de destinatar
Ramburs . . lei . b
Porto postal . . „ „
Factagiu . . „ „
Magazinagiu . . „ „
Total . . „ „

Ştampila cu tuş sau cu ceară

FOAIE DE EXPEDITIE POSTALA

Aici se lipeşte eticheta cu No. de înregistrare şi numele oficiului de origină

Domn
din strada expediază
în greutate kilo gr. conţinând

în VALOARE de lei
cu RAMBURS de lei

Pentru Domn
La

TAXE POSTALE
Franco . . lei b.
Porto . . „ „
Taxa meşpedierii . . „ „
Factagiu . . „ „
Magazinagiu . . „ „
Totalul taxelor . . „ „

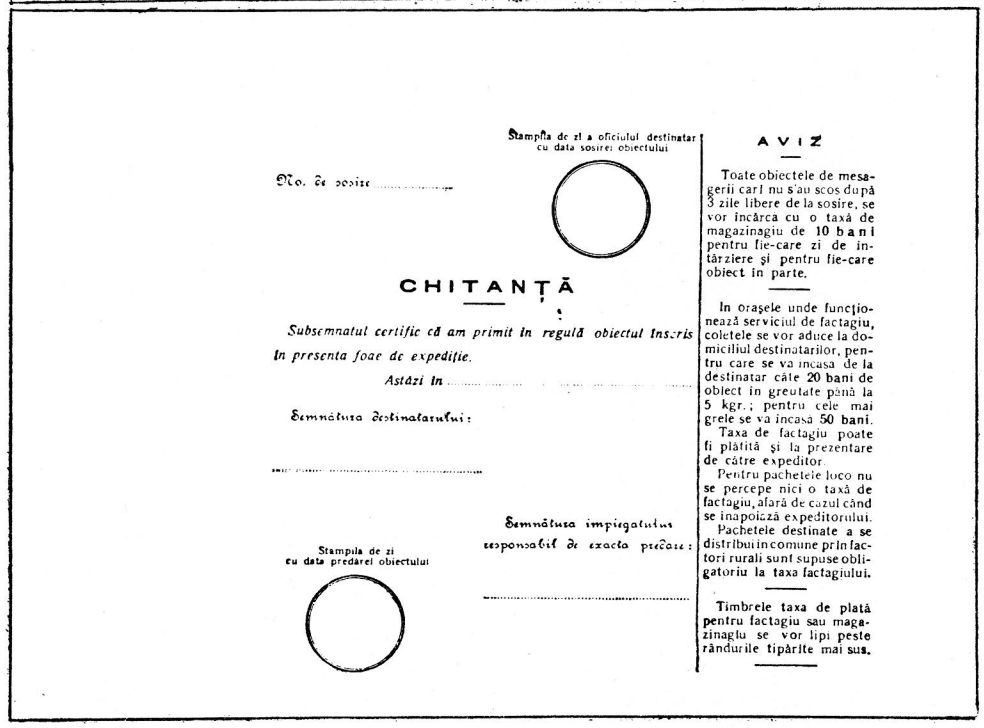
Sigiliul cu tuş

Sigiliul cu ceară

Obiectele nefrancate la prezentare, sunt supuse la destinaţiune, pe lângă taxa de transport, la o suprataxă de 25 bani de fiecare obiect.

Peste timbrul fiscal de mai sus, se aplică ştampila de zi a oficiului de prezentare.

Loc pentru timbrele poştale



Ştampila de zi a oficiului destinatar cu data sosirei obiectului

No. de sosire

CHITANŢĂ

Subsemnatul certific că am primit în regulă obiectul înscris în presenta foae de expediţie.

Astăzi în

Semnătura destinatarului:

Ştampila de zi cu data predării obiectului

Semnătura împiegatului responsabil de exacta predare:

AVIZ

Toate obiectele de mesagerii carl nu s'au scos după 3 zile libere de la sosire, se vor încârca cu o taxă de magazinagiu de 10 bani pentru fie-care zi de întârziere şi pentru fie-care obiect în parte.

In oraşele unde funcţionează serviciul de factagiu, coletele se vor aduce la domiciliul destinatarilor, pentru care se va incasa de la destinatar câte 20 bani de obiect in greutate până la 5 kgr.; pentru cele mai grele se va incasă 50 bani.

Taxa de factagiu poate fi plătită şi la prezentare de către expeditor.

Pentru pachetele loco nu se percepe nici o taxă de factagiu, afară de cazul când se inapoiază expeditorului.

Pachetele destinate a se distribui in comune prin factori rurali sunt supuse obligatoriu la taxa factagiului.

Timbrele taxa de plată pentru factagiu sau magazinagiu se vor lipi peste rândurile tipărite mai sus.

Overprint Errors on Scott #C39

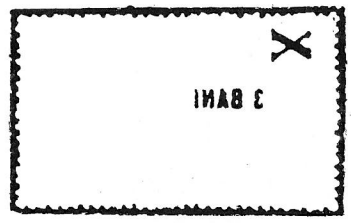
DR. ENG. MARCEL SAPIRA, Sos. Oltenitei No. 73, bl.5, et.II, apt. 10 75504 Bucharest, Romania

On January 26, 1952, a monetary reform took place in Romania. Both the paper money and the coins of the old currency were replaced with new ones, having much lover denominations. Postage stamps and postal stationery issued between 1948 and 1952, and still in use at that time, were gathered in from stock rooms and post offices and subsequently overprinted with new denominations. Scott lists these overprinted stamps as #817-872 and C37-C44. R.P.S. published studies on the stamps in No. 3/1977 ("Printing Statistics and the Prices of Overprinted Stamps" by Peter Leibowitz) and on the stationery in No. 1/1978 ("Postal Stationery Overprinted in 1952" by Mihail Popovici).

The overprinting having been done in haste, resulted in numerous errors, many of which have already been described in the literature. Recently, however, 2 sheets of Scott #C39 (Minkus 1497, Michel 1364, Gibbons 2159, Zumstein 1490), the 3 Bani on 100 Lei ultramarine air mail stamp turned up having previously unrecorded printing errors. Future editions of the Romanian Specialized Catalogue will probably list these errors.

The overprint on C39 consists of a large, horizontally positioned red "X", covering the old denomination in the upper left corner, and the new denomination "3 BANI" applied (also in red) under and to the right of the letter "X" (between a plane and a train which form part of the stamp's design).

One sheet shows a marked upward shift (about 8-9 mm.) of the entire overprint. The "X", being shifted from the top of one stamp to the bottom of the stamp above it, covers part of the word "REPUBLICA". Likewise, the "3 BANI" overprint has moved up from beneath the plane to above it. Consequently, the bottom stamp on each column has only the "3 BANI" overprint but lacks the "X". Thus, this shift has created two different appearing errors: one has both the "X" and "3 BANI" in incorrect positions; the other (on stamps of the sheet's bottom row) displays only a wrongly positioned "3 BANI" with a completely missing "X".



The error on the second sheet probably came about after the press ran one or more times without any sheet of stamps in it, thus applying the overprint on the back roller, which in turn imprinted a mirror image of the overprint on the back of the next sheet fed into the press. This is called an "Abklatsch" in German and is known as a setoff or offset in English.

Major Articles in the Romanian Magazine FILATELIA

No.3/1984

"Daguin" Postmarks Used in Ploiesti and Other Localities — *Marcel Şapira*
International Response Coupons — *Dr. Petru Oprea*

No.4/1984

The Morton Company in the Danubian Ports — *Norbert Blistyar*
Design Varieties on Money Order Stationery — *Silviu Dragomir*
More on the 3 Bani "Wheat Ear" Envelope — *Dumitru Paşşalega*
Arad - a Stop-Over on the Paris-Bucharest-Constantinople Air Mail Route — *Mihail Popovici*

No.5/1984

The Tomasini-Kunzi Collection — *Dr. Nicolae Neagu*
A new Military Censor Marking from Jassy — *Radu Economu*
"Biroul de Censura Militara Bucuresti-Scrisori" Marking of Jassy 1917 — *Mihail Popovici*
Proofs for the "1927 Independence Anniversary" Issue — *Marcel Şapira*
"Tren" and "Gara" Markings — *Calin Marinescu*

No.6/198

Postal Service of Dimbovita County's Railroad Stations — *Răzvan Popescu*
A Postal Card Used 30 Years Later — *Dr. Răzvan Panaitescu*

No.7/1984

Air Mail Traffic in Romania, 1930-1931 — *Barbu Popescu*
Additions to the Cuza Issue of 1896 — *Marcel Sapira*

No.8/1984

Romanian Postage Stamp Catalogue - 1984 — *Emanoil Săvoiu*
An interesting Postal Document — *Norbert Blistyar*

Romanian Philatelic Studies
QUARTERLY RESEARCH BULLETIN
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c/o the **EDITOR**

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For Sale

Over a hundred postal stationery covers with imprinted stamps, many with additional stamps for overseas mailing, $75.00.

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Large collections of the 1919 occupation issued of Cluj, Oradea, Debreţin I and II, with varieties and errors.

Collection of mint and used postal stationery.

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Collection of stampless covers with scarce postal markings.

Collection of mint stamps issued before 1948.

Collection of used stamps, mostly postally used rather than CTO's.

Collection of aero-philatelic covers.

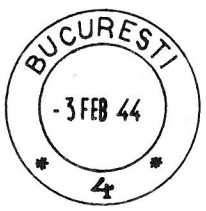
Accumulation of covers with current Romanian stamps, many in complete sets.

Can be viewed and bought at the editor residence. Inquiries are welcomed but no shipping.

Meter Markings Part 3.

Răzvan Popescu, Str. Radu cel Mare, Bloc 17a, Sc.A, Apt. 7, 0200 Tirgoviște 7, Romania.

M-4

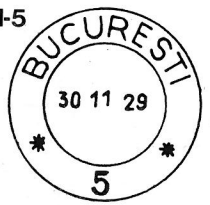


4915

U. D. R.

FIER DE COMERȚ, PODURI, LOCOMOTIVE, MATERIALE DE CALE, UNELTE DE SONDAJ, ARMAMENT ȘI MUNIȚIUNI

M-5



5439

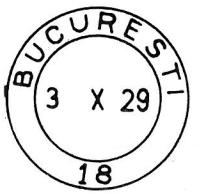
BANCA MOLDOVA S.A.
BUCURESTI I

M-6

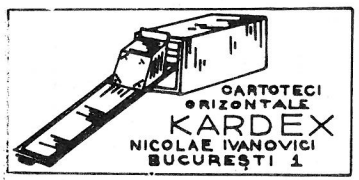
3389

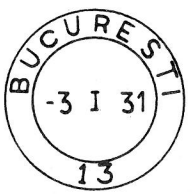
CARMEN
S.A.R.
Bucuresti I

M-18



M-13



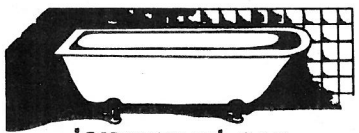


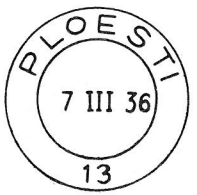
M-25

1200

ROGIFER
S. A. R.

M-13-1



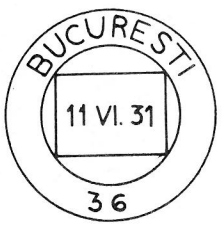


M-48

2360

Uzinele
Gaz si de Electricitate
Bucuresti I

M-36



18977

M-41

M-60

PIATRA-N
16 XI 29
60

60
ROMANIA
POSTA
1.00
LEU

M-80

BAIA-MARE
23 9 30
80

PHONIX
Fabrica de Acid Sulfuric
și Produse Chemice S.A.
BAIA MARE

80
ROMANIA
POSTA
36.00
LEI

M-118

BUCUREȘTI
14 MAI 41
118

1957

PHENIX
FABRICĂ DE ULEIURI VEGETALE
ȘI ULEIURI SOLIDIFICATE S.p.A.
BUCUREȘTI I
CĂSUȚA POSTALĂ 85

118
ROMANIA
POSTA
05.00
LEI

M-153

BUCUREȘTI
13 MAR 44
153

4911

B.N.R
BUCUREȘTI I

153
ROMANIA
POSTA
*12.00
LEI

M-139

BUCUREȘTI
14 12 31
139

4229

MINISTERUL FINANTELOR
BUCUREȘTI

139
ROMANIA
POSTA
006.00
LEI

M-150

BANCA ROMANEASCA
S. A.
EXECUTA TOATE
OPERATIUNILE
BANCARE

BUCUREȘTI
09 MAR 44
150

Reclamă aprobată de D.G.P.T
cu Nr. 264536 din 30.XII.942
dela 15.1.1943 până la 15.1.1944

4003

DEPUNERI
SPRE FRUCTIFICARE IN CONT.
CARNETE DE ECONOMIE
NOMINATIVE, LA PURTATOR,
CU SAU FARA PAROLĂ DE
SIGURANȚĂ.

150
ROMANIA
POSTA
*12.00
LEI

M-142

BANCA ARDELEANA ȘI CASSA DE ECONOMIE S.A.R. 1894 BUCUREȘTI

BUCUREȘTI
17 11 36
142

9208

BANCA ARDELEANA
BUCUREȘTI

142
ROMANIA
POSTA
04.00
LEI

M-170

BUCUREȘTI I
-3 DEC 47
170

TELEGRAMA
FACEȚI RECLAMA
PRIN OFICIILE P.T.T.
PE SCRISORI, TELEGR. ETC.

170
ROMANIA
*1,50
LEI
POSTA

M-161

"CONCORDIA"
S.A.R P.I.P.
DIRECȚIUNEA TECHNICA
Bulev. Independenței 20
PLOEȘTI (ROMANIA)

PLOEȘTI
30 X 40
161

161
ROMANIA
POSTA
6,00
LEI

161
ROMANIA
POSTA
1.00
LEU

Los-Nr.		Michel-Nr.		Startpreis SFr.
6113	Reco-Brief von Focasini nach Braila, frankiert mit je einem Zehnerblock der 2 P. orange auf der Vorder- und Rückseite in aussergewöhnlicher Qualität. Ungewöhnlich und in dieser Form äusserst seltene Frankatur, bis heute in keiner Literatur erwähnt. Attest Heimbüchler.	11 Y	⊠	15000.–
6114	2 P. und 20 P. zusammen auf Briefteil in hervorragender Erhaltung!	11+13	⊠	500.–
6115	5 P. blau, sehr frisch und sauber gestempelt.	12		150.–
6116	5 P. blau, Paar und 2 Einzelstücke auf Recepisse. Durch die Marke verläuft eine gepresste Registraturfalte, sie sind aber frisch und sauber entwertet. Seltene Frankatur!	12	⊠	500.–
6117	5 P. blau, zusammen mit Paar 20 P. rot auf attraktivem Briefstück.	12+13	△	200.–
6118	5 P. blau, schöner Viererblock vom Bogenrand, das untere Paar postfrisch ohne Falz.	12 y	**/*	200.–
6119	2 Exemplare der 20 P. rot in beiden Typen auf Briefteil.	13	⊠	200.–
6120	2 P., 5 P. und 20 P. hell- und dunkelrosa, 4 tadellose Exemplare auf dickem Papier.	14-16 x		500.–
6121	2 P. schwarz a. gelb, schöner und teils postfrischer Neunerblock.	14 x	**/*	200.–
6122	2 P. a. dunkelgelb, hübsches Briefstück.	14 y	△	80.–
6123	2 P. schwarz a. dunkelgelb, senkrechtes Paar mit roten Stempeln.	14 y		100.–
6124	5 P. a. blau, sehr sauber gestempelt, gez. Bloch.	15 y		300.–
6125	20 P. schwarz a. dunkelrosa, frischer und schöner Dreier-Streifen, 2 Marken postfrisch ohne Falz.	16 x	**/*	250.–
6126	20 P. schwarz a. dunkelrosa, sehr schöner Brief.	16 x	⊠	200.–
6127	20 P. schwarz a. dunkelrosa, sehr schöner Brief.	16 x	⊠	150.–
6128	20 P. a. dunkelrosa, 'Punkt unter der 20 rechts', ungebraucht und gestempelt. Yvert 16 e = 2'500.–	16 x	*/⊙	300.–
6129	20 P. schwarz a. dunkelrot, Type I mit Punkt unter der 20 rechts, schöner und seltener Brief! Yvert 16 e.	16 x	⊠	200.–
6130	20 P. schwarz a. dunkelrosa, Type I mit Punkt unter der 20 rechts, sehr schöner Brief. Yvert 16 e.	16 x	⊠	200.–
6131	20 P. a. dunkelrosa, 3 sehr frische Exemplare auf Briefvorderseite, die linke Marke mit Abart 'Punkt rechts oben unter der 20'. Yvert 16 e.	16 x	⊠	500.–
6132	20 P. a. rosa, 2 sauber gestempelte Exemplare mit Punkt unter der 20 rechts.	16 y		400.–
6133	20 P. schwarz a. dunkelrot, sehr frisch auf Brief.	16 y	⊠	100.–
6134	20 P. schwarz a. hellrosa, sehr schöner Brief.	16 y	⊠	100.–
6135	20 P. a. hellrosa, sehr schöner Brief.	16 y	⊠	100.–
6136	20 P. schwarz a. hellrosa, tadelloser Brief.	16 y	⊠	80.–
6137	2 B. orange, 4 gestempelte, sehr schöne Paare.	17		150.–
6138	2 B. orange, tadellos auf weissem Brief. (Y. 1'000.–)	17	⊠	150.–
6139	2 B. orange, tadellos auf sauberem Brief.	17	⊠	150.–
6140	2 B. und 3 B. zusammen auf Rezepisse, frisch und tadellos erhalten.	17+18	⊠	200.–
6141	3 B. violett, frisch und tadellos auf sauberer Drucksache. (Y. 1'000.–)	18	⊠	150.–
6142	3 B. violett, tadellos auf sauberem Brief.	18	⊠	150.–
6143	3 B. lila und 15 B. rot, in guter Erhaltung auf gereinigtem Brief.	18, 23	⊠	300.–
6144	3 B. lila und 15 B. rot, beide in nicht ganz perfekter Erhaltung auf hübschem Briefchen.	18, 23	⊠	200.–
6145	18 B. dunkelziegelrot, sehr schöner und frischer Fünfer-Streifen. Bugspuren in den Zwischenräumen sind unbedeutend.	20		200.–
6146	18 B. karmin, sehr frisch und schön auf Brief.	20	⊠	100.–
6147	18 B. dunkelziegelrot, sehr schön auf Brief.	20	⊠	100.–
6148	18 B. karminrosa, sehr schön auf sauberem Brief.	20	⊠	100.–
6149	18 B. ziegelrot, schön auf sauberem Brief.	20	⊠	100.–
6150	18 B. rosalila, sehr schön auf sauberem Brief.	20	⊠	100.–
6151	18 B. lilarosa, tadellos auf sauberem Brief.	20	⊠	100.–
6152	18 B. ziegelrot, tadellos auf schönem Brief.	20	⊠	100.–
6153	18 B. karmin, 2 Exemplare als Paar geklebt auf sauberem Brief.	20	⊠	150.–
6154	Paar und Einzelstück der 18 B. ziegelrot auf Brief nach Bucarest.	20	⊠	200.–

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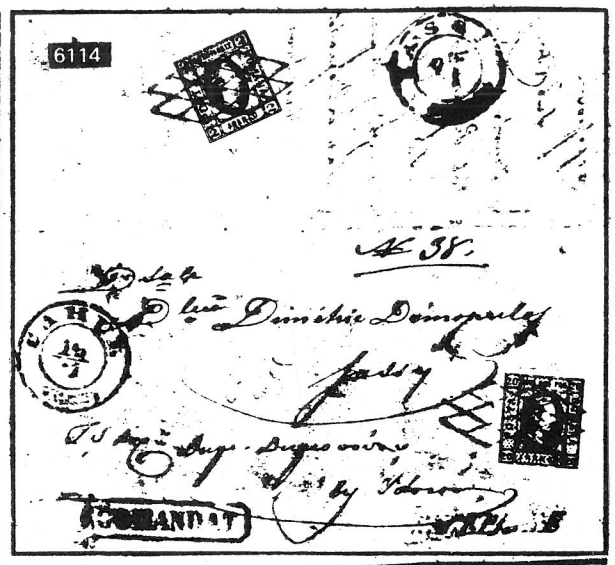

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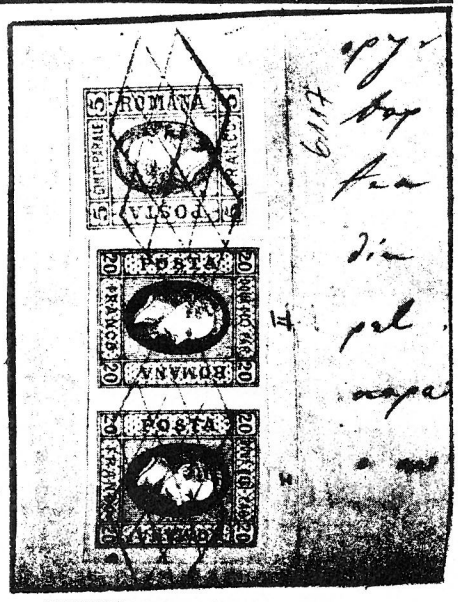


No. 9[illegible]

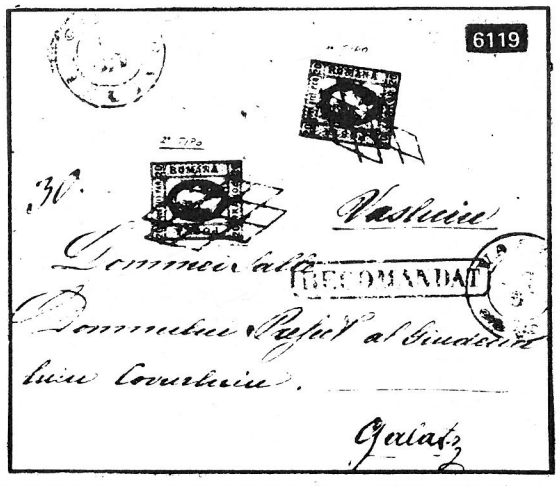
RETO

Iscălitulŭ adeverește că aŭ primitŭ o scrisoare recomendată, predată biuroului postalŭ de BUCUREȘCI 15 3 în 186 6 sub adresa D-luĭ Procopiu la Craiova de la biurŏulŏ postalŭ în Ferbruarie 1866 Martie 24

6116 Această adeverință să se inapoiască cu cea intăiŭ expediție de postă.

6123

6119



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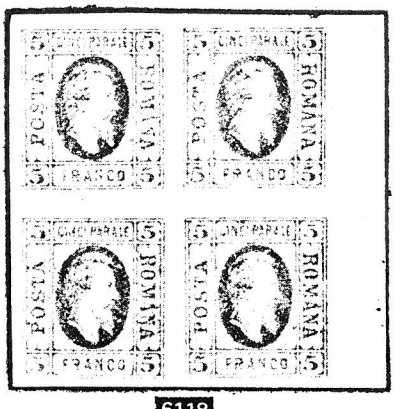

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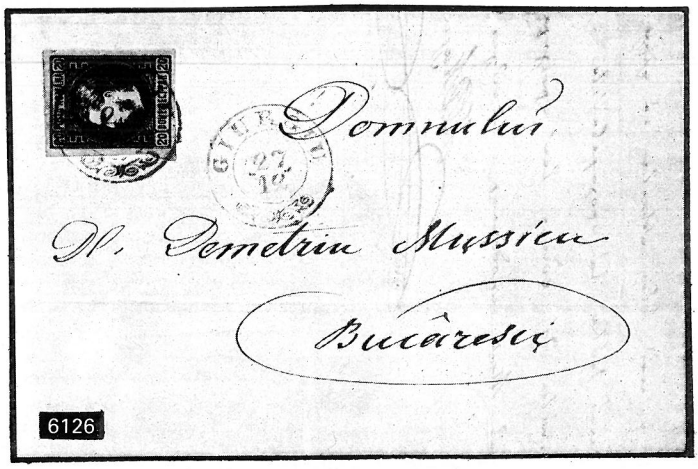

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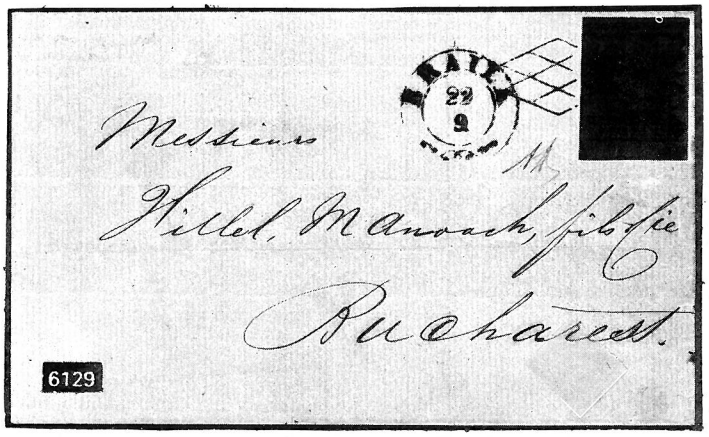

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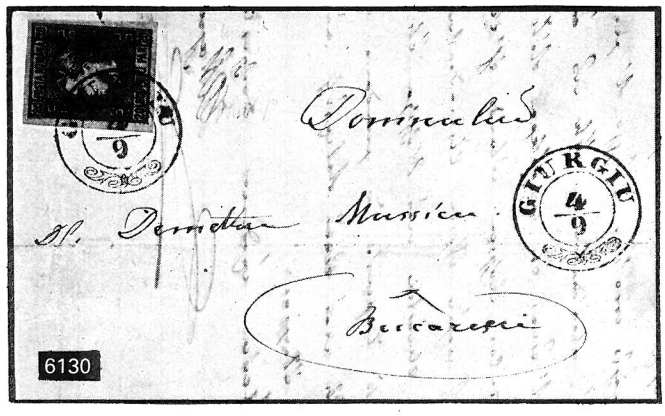

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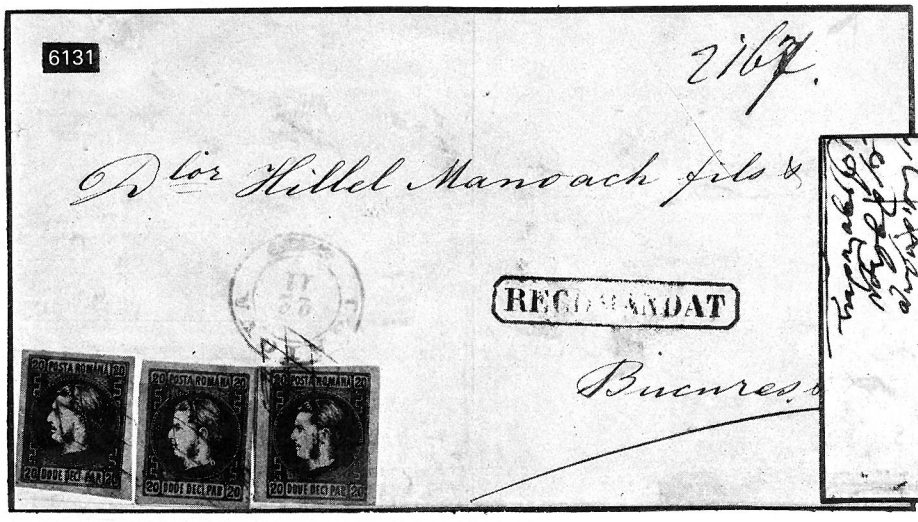

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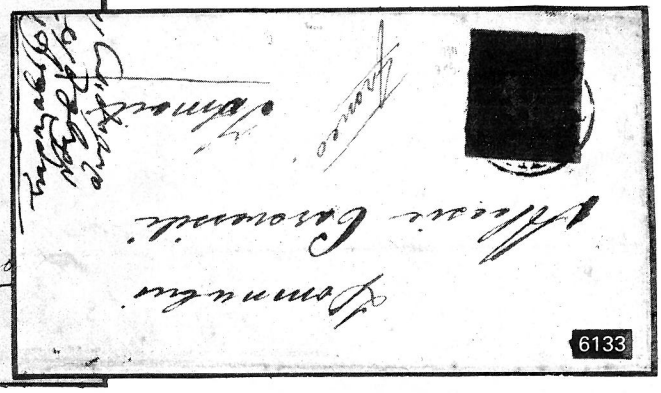

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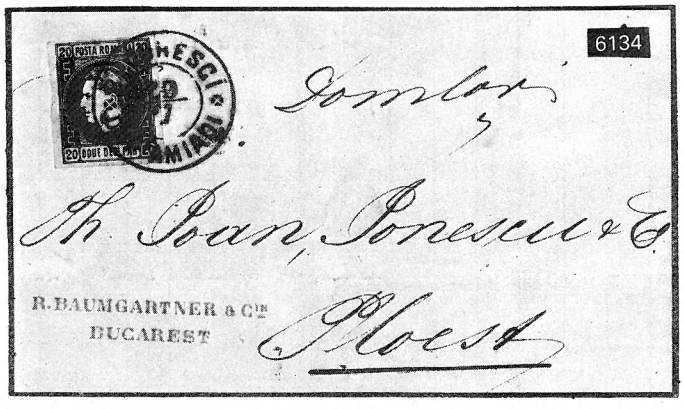

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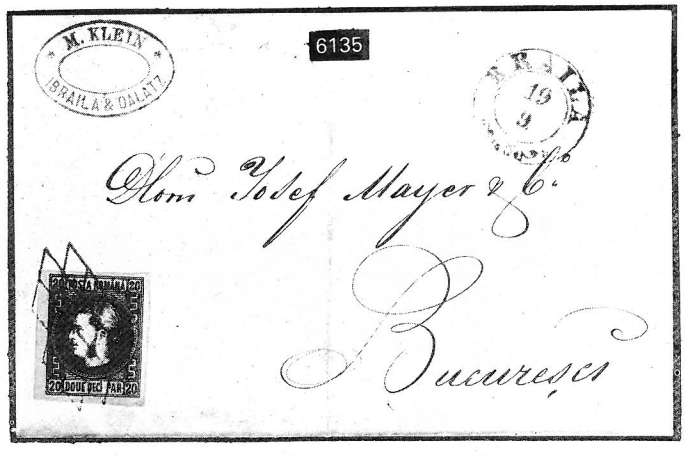

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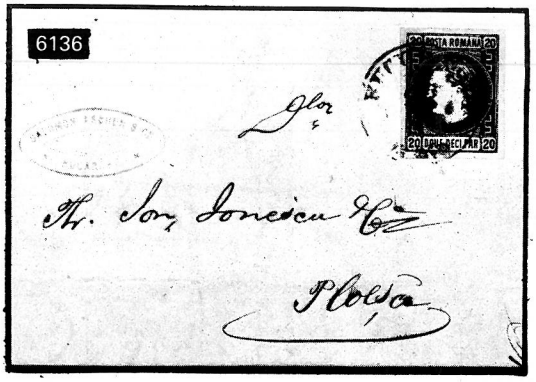

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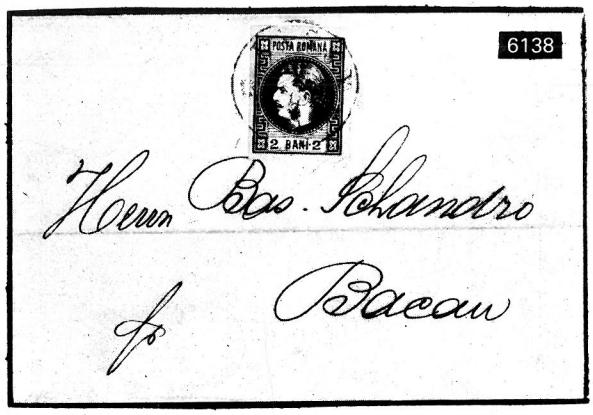

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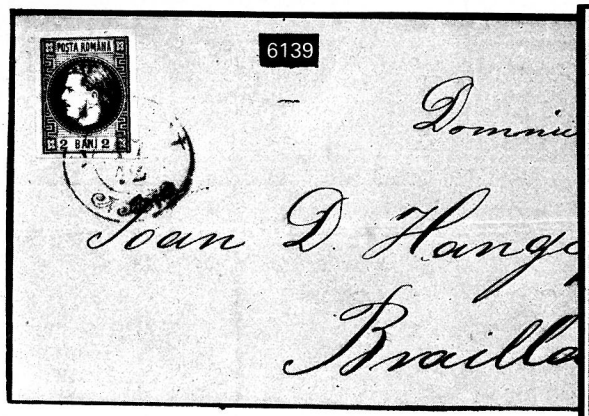

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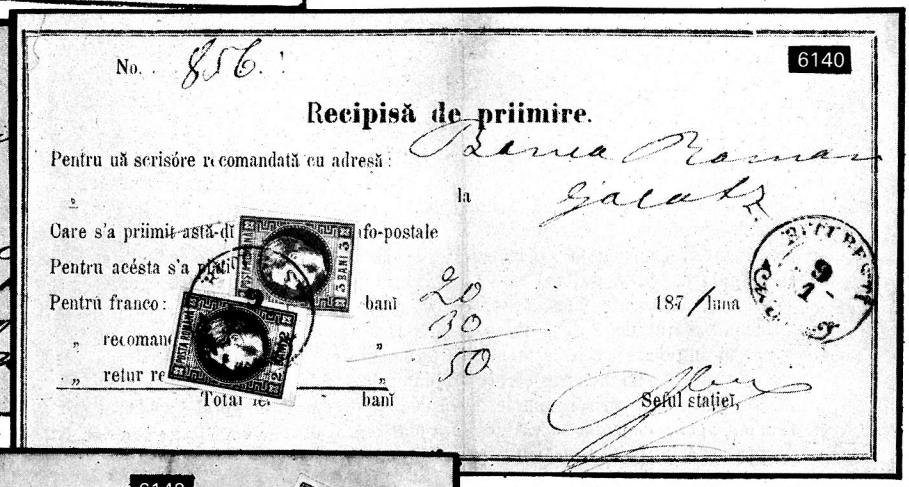

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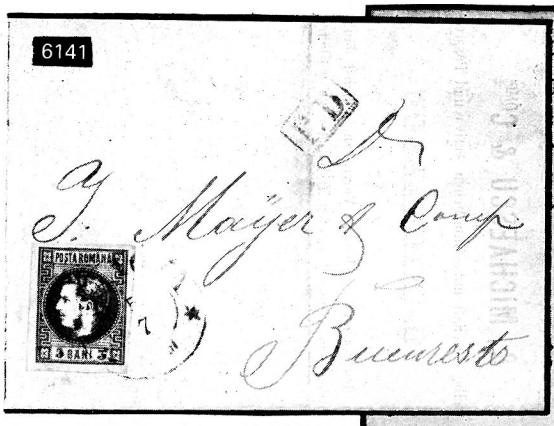

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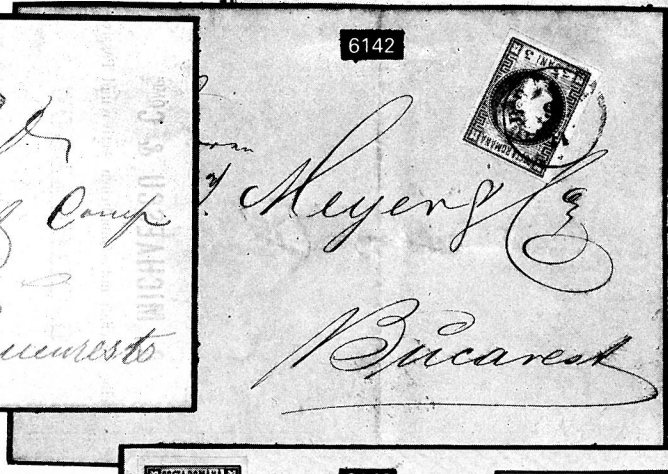

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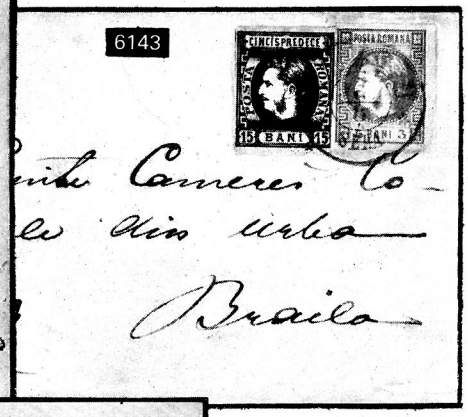

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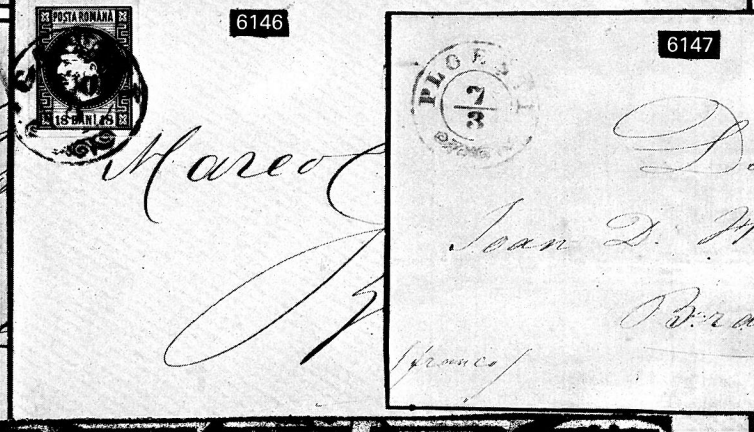

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Of Fleas and Ink

The following anectodes could have happened but perhaps never occured. Not wanting to upset anybody, we do not specify the country involved. The first story goes like this:

One day, a man residing in New York City receives a letter from a close friend living in a far away country. As he opens the envelope he notices that a big, fat flea jumps out. The letter reads: "My dear friend, I just want you to know that I am fine, happy and satisfied. Things have improved very much here. We have plenty of everything. Censorship has been abolished, and to prove this to you, I put a flea in this envelope. I don't want to emigrate. Sincerely Yours, (signature)".

The man in New York City, although a little bit skeptical, accepts his friend's explanation. However, a few months later, who should show up at his house but his friend from the far-away country! After inviting him in, they start to talk:

"How come you came here anyway? You wrote me that everything is fine in the old country, you are happy and satisfied and that even the censorship had been abolished. I saw this myself. When I opened your envelope, a big, fat flea jumped out".

"No, no, you don't understand", replied the friend. "I did not put any flea in that envelope". I repeat, this is only an anecdote. But it shows that there are more ways than the obvious one, applied censor markings, to see whether an envelope was opened or not.

This second tale, likewise, is only a story. Once upon a time, in a far away country, there lived two very good friends. One emigrated to America. Before he left, they made an agreement; the friend who stayed would write regularly, informing the one who left about his every-day life. However, to avoid the possibility of the letters being retained by the censors, they agreed that all true facts would be written in black ink and all lies would appear in red. In this way, containing both good news and bad news, correspondence could pass the watchful examiners.

One day, the man in America received a postcard from his friend. It bore, written in black, the following text: "Dear Friend, I have a wonderful life and I am very happy. I have everything! I just bought a new house and a new car. As I got a promotion on my job, I bought new furniture and a color T.V. Here I have absolutely everything I could ever want, except that I cannot find any red ink. Your trustworthy friend (signature)".

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Variants of the 1957 Satellite Issue

M. Frank Mallette, 277 E. McCormick Av., State College, PA 16801

Four air post stamps with two publicity labels were issued by Romania in 1957 and have been designated C49-C52 by Scott, 1677-1680 by Michel and 1765-1768 by Catalogul Mărcilor Poştale Românesti (CMPR). Including its 1958 overprints, this may be the most complex small issue that has appeared anywhere, certaninly since 1950. It was printed in nine vertical and nine horizontal rows, each of three tryptychs (Figure 1). In one sheet the tryptych consisted of 25 B. and 3.75 L. stamps in bright ultramarine and a slate gray label. The second sheet contained the same cliches arranged in the same way but was printed in deep bluish green for the stamps and a brown label. The tryptychs were staggered across successive horizontal rows (Figure 2) yielding vertical tryptychs as well (Figure 3). In addition, the middle three horizontal rows of both sheets were inverted, adding tetebeche combinations of both head to head (Figure 4) and toe to toe varieties. Therefore, multiples should occur in a number of position patterns. CMPR and Michel list the issue at 1,000,000 sets.

As was customary for the period, this Satellite Issue was printed on paper watermarked RPR. ("RPR" stands for "Republica Populară Română"). CMPR reports the two styles of watermarks shown in Figure 5 and designates them XVII and XVIII but does not assign separate numbers to the resulting varieties. Inasmuch as these watermarks are unsymmetrical, both types could exist in eight orientations (Figure 6) with respect to the printed designs, unless care were taken in presenting paper to the press. As a result, if all watermark orientations occured, there could be 64 variants of the satellite stamps without overprints (2 denominations X 2 colors X 2 watermarks X 8 orientations) and 32 of the label. However, if sheet dimensions corresponded closely in only one direction to paper dimensions in one of the two directions, four watermark orientations might have been excluded for printing efficiency. The table of

Figure 1. A complete sheet of stamps and labels.

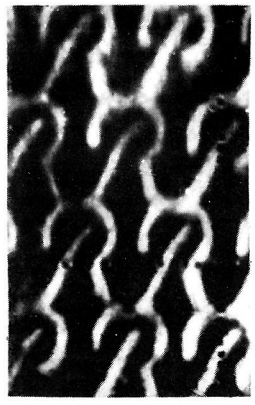
Figure 2. Three possible horizontal tryptychs of the 1957 Satellite Issue.

SATELITUL ARTIFICIAL
POȘTA AERIANĂ
25 BANI R.P.ROMÎNA
3 75 LEI R.P.ROMÎNA
LANSAREA SATELITILOR ARTIFICIALI AI PĂMÎNTULUI DE U.R.S.S.
O MARE VICTORIE A ȘTIINȚEI ȘI TEHNICII UNIVERSALE
4 OCTOMBRIE 1957
3 NOIEMBRIE 1957

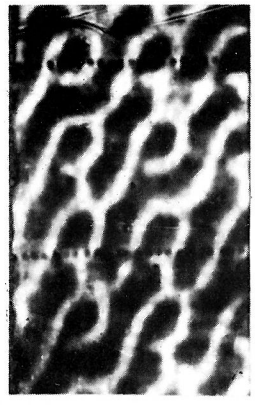
Figure 3. The middle three rows are inverted.

SATELITUL ARTIFICIAL
POȘTA AERIANĂ
25 BANI R.P.ROMÎNA
3 75 LEI R.P.ROMÎNA
LANSAREA SATELITILOR ARTIFICIALI AI PĂMÎNTULUI DE U.R.S.S.
O MARE VICTORIE A ȘTIINȚEI ȘI TEHNICII UNIVERSALE
4 OCTOMBRIE 1957
3 NOIEMBRIE 1957

Figure 4. A tete-beche combination of the head to head type (from the left ends of rows 6 and 7) is shown overprinted.



Watermark XVII



Watermark XVIII

Figure 5. These sample negative images of watermarks (types XVII and XVIII) were obtained using the Morley-Bright Watermark Detector. The letters RPR are thicker than the surrounding paper making them appear white against a dark background when displayed by this method.

occurences suggests that this may have happened, as though the two differently watermarked papers differed in their dimensions. For example, watermark XVII is listed only in horizontal orientations, watermark XVIII only in vertical orientations and not all of these for the overprinted issue. Alternatively, if paper were supplied in packets with a consistent watermark orientation throught, and if care were employed by Fabrica de Timbre, Bucuresti. so paper were neither inverted nor reversed, only two orientations would exist when the three middle rows are condered. In fact, the situation lies between the two possible extremes as shown by the table.

In 1958 this Satellite Issue was overprinted in recognition of the Brussels World's Fair. Three different overprints were added (Figure 7) in a format consisting of a vertical row of small, unsymmetrical five-pointed stars, an adjacent row of logos with a star inside a frame of lettering "Expozitia Universala Bruxelles 1958'', and next a third vertical row of larger stars. This set of three columns is repeated three times across the sheet. It will be immediately apparent that overprinting on the format of staggered tryptychs will place all types of overprints on all types of stamps. Furthermore, all individual stamps must occur with the overprints "inverted'' because the center three rows of stamps in the original sheets were inverted. See Figure 1.

The rationale applied to the parent 1957 issue suggests a maximum of 384 variants of the overprinted stamps (2 denominations X 2 colors X 2 watermarks X8 orientations X3 overprints X2 "normal/inverted'' overprints) and 192 labels. The constraints on printing referred to above apply here also, except that they may be more restrictive because the overprinted issue was much smaller.

CMPR specifies an overprinting of 70-011 complete series (Tiraj 70,011 complete supratiparite.). Presumably this notation means that this number of each face/color different stamp was overprinted, corresponding to 2539 sheets. Michel lists 70,022 (?) sets overprinted. In any case, the overprinted issue was small, and when overprint and watermark types, inverts and orientations are all considered, some rare variants might exist from occasional sheets inserted in the printing press, upside down for example.

John H. Jenny in his article, "Airmail overprint varities add interest'', Linn's Stamp News of December 20, 1982, page 58, Volume 55, Issue 2824, has described these 1957-1958 issues and discussed some of the possibilities for various multiple combinations of these stamps. To illustrate his ideas, consider three blocks of nine with different cliches in their upper left corners. Then involve the head to head and toe to toe tete-beche format, and there become 18 differently organized blocks of nine without overprints. The situation is more complex with overprints, but the number seems to be at least 30. Note that the number of vertical tryptychs outht to be the same. However, there seem to be but few large blocks or vertical tryptychs without overprints. They certainly exist, but most sheets of C49-C52 without overprints apparently were broken up for individual use or to maximize the number of horizontal tryptychs available.

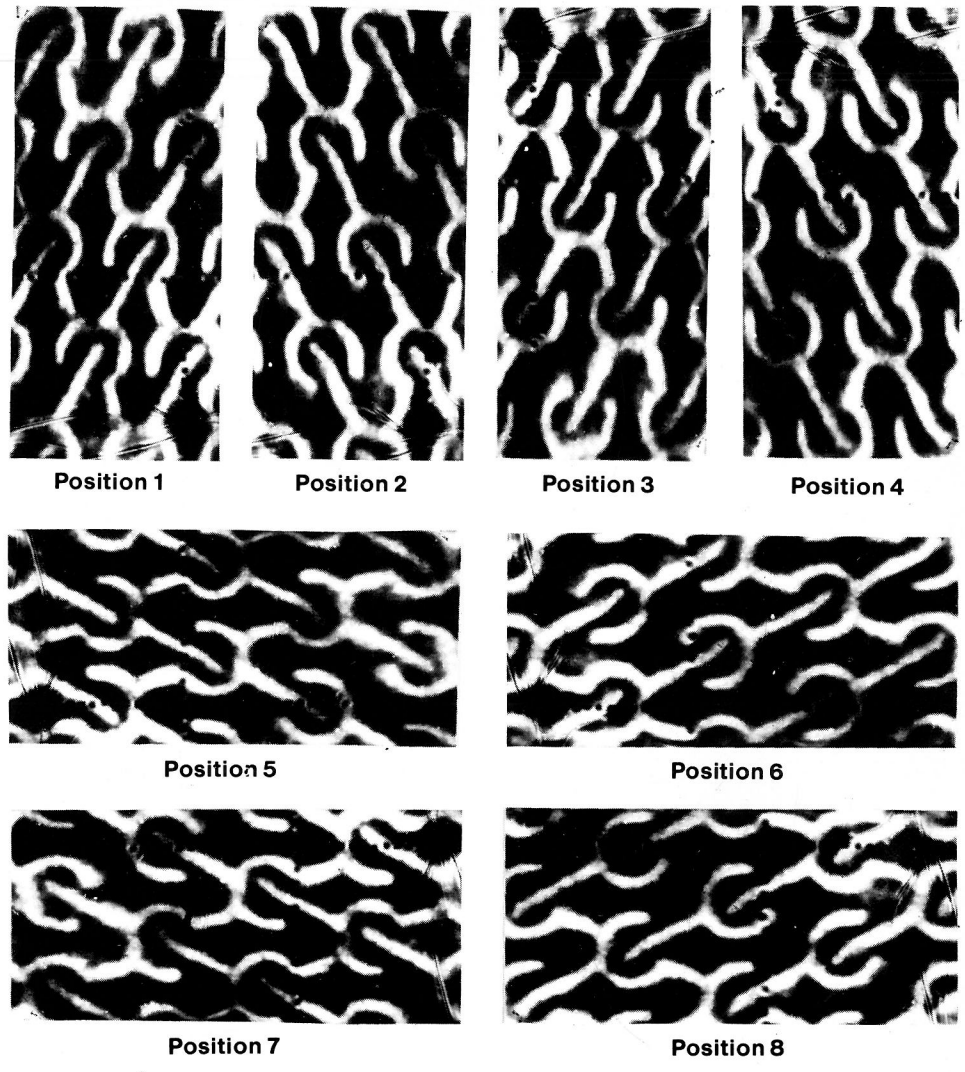


Figure 6. The eight possible watermark orientations are numbered according to the system used by CMPR and are presented by rotation and/or reversal of one photograph of a particularly prominent watermark XVII. The photographs represent stamps in erect and face forward positions.

Blocks of nine are clearly more common for the overprinted stamps and were taken to contain the nine major stamp and label overprint combinations. These blocks include vertical tryptychs, of course. However, the author has not yet seen a simple vertical tryptych with the tete-beche feature also present. What is more, tete-beche blocks are not encountered very often. This lack is somewhat surprising with both head to head and toe to toe types occuring and with the usual collector interest in such combinations. Many patterns definitely are possible for various multiples, though perhaps of limited interest in most cases. However, a block of 15 (5 horizontal rows, 3 vertical columns) would be of special value if taken to include both tete-beche configurations, an unusual feature. Various strips of five or more would also illustrate this characteristic.

Mihail Popovici in "Sateliti Artificiali Ai Pamintului cu supratipar Expozitia Universala Bruxelles 1958'', in Almanahul Filatelic 1980, has also condidered the number of such overprint combinations. He recommends that specialists collect blocks of 18 from either the top six or the bottom six rows. This system provides all different individual stamps, but does not include both of the different tete-beche configurations in only such blocks. Blocks of 18 from rows two through seven or three through eight would do so if they exist. Full sheets might be easier to find nowadays. However, at the time of his writing Jenny had not seen complete sheets, so they appear to be common. Nevertheless, the present author has two of each of the two sheets of the overprinted issue and, of course, confirms the earlier reports on printing and overprinting formats.

Popovici reported evidence that at least

Varieties of the 1957 Satellite Issue

Catalogue Numbers			Watermark Orientations and Frequencies								Wmk. Type
Scott	CMPR	Michel	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
C49	1766	1678	*	29	*	22					XVII
							25	*	18	1	XVIII
C50	1765	1677		21		18					XVII
							21		23		XVIII
C51	1768	1680	*	33	2	27					XVII
							26	*	18	1	XVIII
C52	1767	1679		19		20					XVII
							20		28		XVIII

1958 Overprints of the Brussels World's Fair

C49#	1816	1718i		20		11					XVII
	1816i	1718ii		24		9					
	1816ii	1718iii		20		11					
	1816r	1718i		8		20					
	1816ir	1718ii		8		13					
	1816iir	1718iii		5		23					
	1816	1718i					7		*	1	XVIII
	1816i	1718ii					7		3	*	
	1816ii	1718iii					8		*	*	
	1816r	1718i					1		2		
	1816ir	1718ii					1		4		
	1816iir	1718iii					3		2		
C50	1815	1717i		11		21					XVII
	1815i	1717ii		11		24					
	1815ii	1717iii		14		22					
	1815r	1717i		12		7					
	1815ir	1717ii		12		7					
	1815iir	1717iii		16		11					
	1815	1717i					8		1		XVIII
	1815i	1717ii					1		5		
	1815ii	1717iii					4		2		
	1815r	1717i					1		2		
	1815ir	1717ii					2		4		
	1815iir	1717iii					5		3		
C51	1818	1720i		24		9				*	XVII
	1818i	1720ii		20		14				*	
	1818ii	1720iii		21		12				1	
	1818r	1720i		5		18		*			
	1818ir	1720ii		8		13		*			
	1818iir	1720iii		8		14		*			
	1818	1720i					6		3		XVIII
	1818i	1720ii					7		*		
	1818ii	1720iii					7		*		
	1818r	1720i					3		2		
	1818ir	1720ii					1		2		
	1818iir	1720iii					1		3		
C52	1817	1719i		11		23					XVII
	1817i	1719ii		12		21					
	1817ii	1719iii		11		25					
	1817r	1719i		14		7					
	1817ir	1719ii		12		7					
	1817iir	1719iii		12		10					
	1817	1719i					1		5		XVIII
	1817i	1719ii					4		2		
	1817ii	1719iii					5		1		
	1817r	1719i					8		3		
	1817ir	1719ii					1		2		
	1817iir	1719iii					2		5		

*Known existence of certain varieties and the se-tenant/tete-beche sheet layout requires printing of those varieties marked with an asterik, although they have not yet been observed by the author. Still others may occur.

#Notes on overprint catalogue numbers:

Scott assigns none but mentions existence of these overprints:

Michel: i indicates small star; ii, logo; iii large star. No special numbers for inverted overprints.

CMPR: Catalogul Marcilor Postale Romanesti: Absence of extra symbol indicates small star; i logo, ii large star; r inverted overprint. Mentions existence of two types of watermarks but assigns no numbers. Does not comment on watermark orientations although it mentions the possibility for this period.

one green and brown sheet was overprinted by insertion of the printed sheet into the overprinting press in the reverse direction. No new individual stamps would arise thus. However, vertical pairs and multiples would all occur with stamp-overprint sequences reversed. An editorial note to his paper confirms this finding. As yet, this reversal has not been reported for the blue and gray sheet.

Figure 7. The three different overprints.

No one seems previously to have studied the possibilities when watermark types and orientations are considered. The present paper makes a beginning with the author's observation to date. They are tabulated with numbers of the variants he has seen and with at least one of each in his collection. These numbers indicate very approximate probabilities of occurrence, but they should be taken as indications only because counts are distorted by inclusion both of multiples and possibly of several individual stamps from single sheets.

Note that printing and overprinting procecedures require the presence of certain combinations in any given sheets. Thus, discovery of a particular stamp means that certain others exist or did exist at one time. Although not yet known to the author, such "required" stamps are indicated by asterisks in the table. It is quite likely that additional variants also occur and will be found by others with an interest in this Satellite/Fair Issue.

The difficulty for one person to complete such a study may be emphasized by approximating the numbers of stamps available. Assuming that 70,011 of each of the original set of four were overprinted, the three different overprints, either normal or "inverted" in a ration of two to one, would lead to 15,558 of each normal "face different" variety and 7779 of each invert variety. Two types of watermarked papers and two orientations are indicated by this study, so that uniform distribution of occurrences could yield about 3900 (norma) and 1950 (inverted) of each watermark variant. An uneven distribution could lead to rather different numbers restricted to the maximum set above. If other watermark variants than those so far seen do occur as for the parent C49-C52, some varieties including some in the table might be quite rare. Because the issue was small, no individual form is really common.

The author wishes to acknowledge the generous assistance of Mr. Leonard Brink, ARS Philatelica, Box 1765, Silver Spring, MD 20902-0765, who kindly made his extensive stock of these stamps available for examination.

Review **Reprinted from**

The American Philatelist /*January 1985*

Historia Postala a Sibiului *(Postal History of Sibiu), by Dr. Emanoil Munteanu. Published in Sibiu, Romania; available through the Romanian Philatelic Club, order from George Pataki, 84-47 Kendrick Pl., Jamaica Estates, NY 11432. Softbound, 126 pages. $11.*

This is the best postal history study ever done of a Romanian town and its vicinity. Beginning with the history of written communication in ancient Dacia during the Roman administration, it continues with the postal organization of Transylvania (emphasizing the posts in Sibiu, formerly known as Hermannstadt and later as Nagy-Szeben) during the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries, and ends in 1918, but covering the Hohe Rinne local posts until 1926.

This book, in Romanian, features a large number of illustrations, including covers from both the pre-stamp and stamp eras, cancels and service markings, disinfection markings, seals, etc. The prevailing postal rates and stamps and postal markings are presented separately for each period.

Especially well-researched is the chapter on the Hohe Rinne (Păltiniș) local hotel posts, with the first-ever plating of those stamps. A comprehensive bibliography is included also. — *George Pataki*

ISTORIA POSTALA A SIBILULUI (Postal History of Sibiu) by Emanoil Munteanu, with a large chapter on the HOHE RINNE local posts, is available from the EDITOR for $11.00.

The Timișoara Provisional Issue of 1919

Reprinted from The American Philatelist *February 1985*

by Norbert Blistyar and George Pataki

At the end of World War I, the Austro-Hungarian Empire collapsed. Countries became independent and new boundaries appeared. Romania and Yugoslavia, victorious in their national struggles, both wanted to annex the province of Bánát (Figure 1), located at the southwest corner of Romania.

Incorporation of this territory would present the Allies, who had to decide on new borders, with a *fait accompli.* The Serbian army entered Timișoara, Bánát's capital, on November 10, 1918, occupied part of this province, and left on July 27, 1919. This period has left its philatelic manifestation in the form of a round censor marking with "Cenzurirano u Temisvaru" (Figure 2) spelled out in Cyrillic letters, as well as other markings used in Sent Miklush, Panchevo, etc.

Bánát is populated mostly by Romanians, but its inhabitants also include Hungarians, Germans, Serbians, etc. Respecting the armistice conditions, the Serbian occupation forces did not intervene in the day-to-day work of the Postal Directorate of Timișoara. The latter ran postal services in Bánát, covering the counties of Bács-Bódróg, Timiș, Torontal, and Caraș-Severin (Krassó-Szörény in Hungarian). However, the Serbians systematically confiscated its revenues.

The Hungarian Government, based in Budapest, continued supplying postage stamps until the end of March 1919. After the Hungarian revolution, the installation of Béla Kún's Soviet-type regime, and the subsequent blockade by the Allies, made further supplying of Hungarian stamps impossible.

Current Hungarian stamps overprinted with the Serbian coat-of-arms served for mailing letters and wrappers with newspapers printed in the Serbian tongue. The posts tolerated these products of nationalistic fervor even though they neither authorized them nor did they sell them at post offices. The use of these overprinted issues on items that have gone through the mails does not prove their legality.

The transition period lasted from the cessation of Austro-Hungarian rule until the inauguration of Romanian administration. The Postal Directorate of Timișoara created four different issues during this interim by overprinting Hungarian stamps it had in stock. *Scott, Minkus, Michel,* and *Zumstein* catalogue all of these at the end of their Hungarian listings. While the 1938 and 1946 Romanian catalogues list only the fourth issue (also at the end of their lists), the 1959 edition includes all four (again at the end), but the 1964 and 1974 versions do not mention any of these.

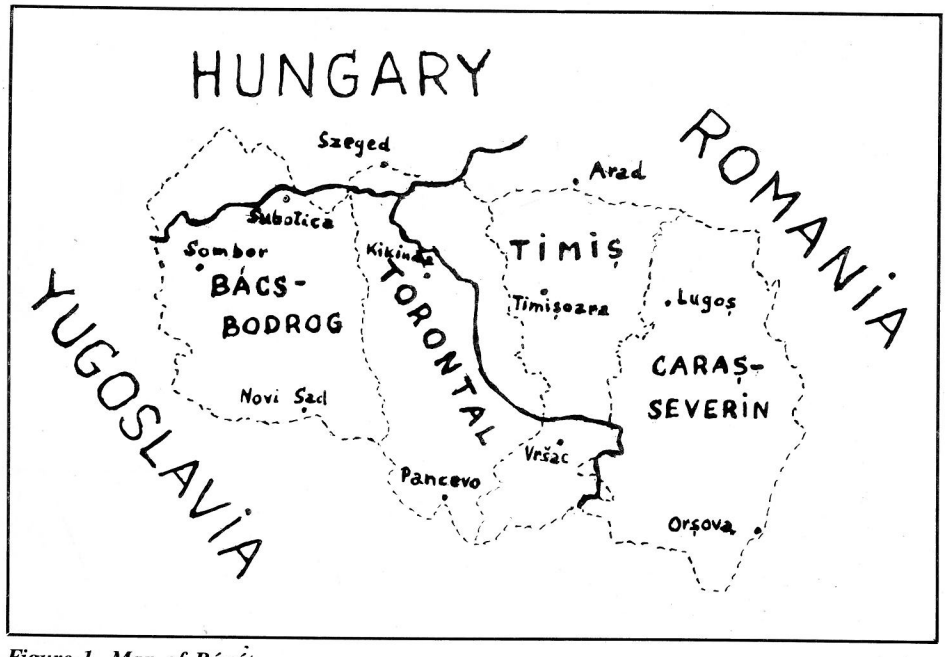


Figure 1. Map of Bánát.

Figure 2. Serbian censor marking.

We have found only two other references to these emissions published in Romania. *Der Banater Philatelist,* published in Timișoara, featured valuable information on this subject in 1920-1921 in Emanual Leipnik's "Die Entstehung der Temesvarer Provisioren" ("The Origin of the Timișoara Provisional Issues"). Also, an article by the late Marin Bora titled "Despre Emisiunile Provizorii din Timișoara, 1919" ("On the 1919 Timișoara Provisional Issues") appeared in *Filatelia,* No. 1-2, 1963.

In Hungary, László Súrányi published in *Philatelica* No. 1 of 1983, a well-documented study of these issues, and supplied us with data and photographs.

Figure 3. First-issue postage stamps.

First Issue, "Serbian Occupation" (May 15-25, 1919)

To create the most-needed denominations, the 10- and 45-fillér (the latter required as registration fee) Hungarian stamps were surcharged by typography (Figure 3) with "10 fillér" and "45 fillér" overprints (Figure 4), as follows:

10 fillér 45 fillér

Figure 4. First-issue overprints.

The surcharging of 10,000 sheets (1,000,000 stamps) with "10 fillér" resulted in sheets with inverted, double, shifted, and smeared overprints. Out of the 5,000 sheets (500,000 stamps) with "45 fillér," twenty sheets became similar printer's waste. The 1959 *Romanian Catalogue* lists both the blue and the black "10 fillér" overprints as also occurring in inverted position (Figure 5).

Sheets of stamps with printing defects were deposited in the Postal Directorate's stockroom. Later, after the administration had changed, these "errors," having been removed, found their way to philatelic circles and turned into sought-after philatelic rarities.

Fakers imitated the surcharge right after these stamps were issued — this despite the existence of large editions of genuinely overprinted stamps. Both the typeface and color differ from the authentic. Such counterfeit overprints exist on the 1918 King Charles stamps (which were not even used for this issue) and the 2-fillér Harvesters. The latter, according to Dr. Viktor Weinert's article (published in *Donaupost,* No. 11, 1919), has even turned up on a postally used cover.

Counterfeiters also used rubber handstamps to apply fake violet or blue overprints. The similar-looking "35 fillér" overprint on 3-fillér stamps (Figure 6), and "45 fillér" on 2-fillér are bogus fabrications.

Various Banat post offices received and sold the 10 fillér/2 fillér on May 15, 1919, while the city of Timişoara (Temesvár in Hungarian) did not offer them until May 17, 1919. Tobacco shops selling postage stamps, and large users, such as banks and trading companies, received 10-fillér stamps according to their needs.

Each of the twenty-five members of the Timişoara Philatelic Association could buy three sheets. Others could buy only ten stamps. During the distribution to philatelists, one participant observed that Artur Malz, a postal inspector, possessed 100 of the 10-fillér sheets overprinted in black instead of blue. The Philatelic Association filed a complaint, and received the explanation that at one point surcharging in blue had to stop due to the urgent need to print a death notice in black. The resumption of overprinting without changing the ink resulted in 200 sheets with black overprints.

To satisfy them, each irate philatelist received a sheet overprinted in black. Small post offices outside of Timişoara sold the rest of these "errors."

The issuance of the 45 fillér/10+2 fillér occurred on May 25, 1919. Each customer could buy five such stamps while tobacconists and large users received them according to their needs. Each member of the Philatelic Association could buy a sheet of 100 stamps.

Scott No.	Denomination	Design	Stamp Color	Overprint Color & Type	Edition	Misprint
9N1	10 fillér/2f	Harvesters	brown-orange	blue, a	979,200	800
a	10 fillér/2f	Harvesters	brown-orange	black, a	20,000	
9NB1	45 fillér/10f+2f	Soldier in trench	rose-red	blue, b	498,000	2,000

Figure 5. Inverted overprint.

Figure 6. Bogus "first issue" overprint.

Figure 7. Numeral with serifs.

Figure 8. Sans-serif numeral.

Figure 9. Missing right side of top serif.

Figure 10. Numeral with serifs.

Figure 11. Sans-serif numeral.

Figure 12. Missing right side of bottom serif.

Figure 13. Missing diagonal line.

Figure 14. Second-issue postage stamps.

The "45 fillér" overprint on the 10-fillér brown King Charles mentioned in the 1959 *Romanian Catalogue* as an error is definitely a forgery; in fact, in 1919, the courts started a legal action against the seller of this "error."

Marin Bora, who in 1932 bought a large lot of such stamps (six to fifteen sheets of denominations printed in large numbers and forty to sixty stamps of each of the

Figure 15. Second-issue postage dues.

varieties of the first, second, and fourth issues), listed in his aforementioned article the following varieties for the 10 fillér/2 fillér overprint:

a. In each sheet of 100, fifty-three stamps show the numeral "1" of "10" with a full serif (the short horizontal line) at bottom (Figure 7). Position 46 has its left side missing while No. 100 has the right side missing.

b. The remaining forty-five stamps display sans-serif "1's," that is, without any horizontal line at the leg's base (Figure 8).

c. Position 42 has the numeral "1" (with serif) smaller than the "0" in "10."

d. In Positions 53 and 82, the sans-serif "1" numerals are lower than the "0."

e. Furthermore, Position 53 features the numeral "1" inverted.

f. In Position 24, a mere vertical line, probably the letter "l," represents the numeral "1."

g. Position 30 shows the numeral "0" smaller than the "1."

h. In Position 45, the letter "f" has the right half of its top horizontal line missing (Figure 9).

For the 45 fillér/10+2 fillér stamp, Bora lists the following varieties:

a. The majority show the "4" in "45" with serif at bottom (Figure 10). Positions 11, 31, 41, and 51 are sans serif (Figure 11), while on No. 21 only the left half of the horizontal line remains (Figure 12).

b. Positions 47, 75, and 84 lack the oblique line of the numeral "4" (Figure 13).

c. Position 95 shows the numeral "5" of "45" broken at bottom.

d. The printing variety listed under "h" for the 10-fillér (letter "f" with missing right half of the top horizontal line) also occurs in the same position for the 45-fillér. This proves that when the 45 fillér/10+2 fillér stamp was made, the "45" replaced the "10" but the word "fillér" was kept on.

Position 18 on both the "10" and "45" fillér sheets gives further proof: In this position, a defective letter "e," with closed lower loop, appears.

The first-issue stamps, made on the orders of the Timişoara Postal Directorate without intervention by the occupation forces, to fulfill a real need, had much legitimate postal use. They continued to be valid at offices of this Directorate until March 15, 1920, when only Romanian stamps could be used.

However, collectors, and especially dealers, also applied them on a great number of philatelic covers, mailing themselves empty envelopes in order to create philatelic items. Many covers bear favor-canceled stamps and never went through the mails. Some are not even addressed. Actual postal use of others, allegedly sent locally, whether ordinarily, registered, or express (and sometimes even registered *and* express), seems unlikely as they had no practical purpose.

Figure 16. Second-issue overprints.

Figure 17. Inverted overprint.

Frankings vary from cover to cover and most often do not match the postal rates then in force. Many covers exist with mixed frankings, prepared by affixing both overprinted and un-overprinted stamps. Some covers even bear Serbian censor markings. These also could have been applied as favor cancels.

Second Issue, "Serbian Occupation" (July 1, 1919)

Inflation had caused Hungarian currency to steadily lose its value. To illustrate this fact, Leipnik's article showed that while exchange of an international response coupon initially yielded twenty-five fillér worth of postage, in 1915 it brought fifty-four fillér and in 1919 reached 2.25 korona. In order to adequately pay postal employees who were working in total isolation from the Budapest Postal Directorate, fees for postal, telegraph, and telephone services had to be increased. Accordingly, Dr. Kovács, the Timişoara Director of Posts and Telegraphs, signed memorandum No. 28973/1919 of June 28, 1919. It established the following fees, effective July 1, 1919, throughout the Timişoara Directorate's administrative territory:

— letters and letter cards: up to 20 grams, fifty fillér; twenty fillér for every 20 grams after that.

— postcards: thirty fillér.

— printed matter: up to fifty grams, ten fillér.

— sample merchandise: up to fifty grams, ten fillér, to a maximum of fifty fillér.

— registration fee: one korona.

— letter with declared value: one-korona registration fee, plus thirty fillér for each 300 korona of value.

— money order: one korona for first 100 korona; fifty fillér per 100 korona above that.

— parcel post: three korona for five kilograms; five korona for ten kilograms; seven korona for fifteen kilograms; nine

Figure 18. Second-issue postage dues with surcharge differences.

Figure 19. Philatelic covers with first- and second-issue frankings mixed with un-overprinted stamps.

korona for twenty kilograms.

— cash on delivery service: twenty fillér in addition to the other applicable fees.

— special delivery: three korona over the applicable fee.

The memo emphasized that for mail arriving from outside this territory, franked differently from the above rates, no postage due fees should be charged; however, insufficiently franked mail posted in the four counties of this directorate should be charged the postage due fee. While such an arrangement seems unusual by today's standards, given the conditions existing at that time in the Austro-Hungarian Empire's former provinces, this attempt to maintain postal services fell within legal limits and was allowed by international rules.

The second Timisoara issue, released on July 1, 1919, consists of six Hungarian stamps, three postage (Figure 14) and three postage due (Figure 15), surcharged (by lithography) to change their denomination (Figure 16, from a to f). The Csendes Testvérek (Csendes Brothers) printing plant produced these overprints. They worked under excellent conditions, under the supervision of a commission, and only the ''1K50f'' red overprint did not come out satisfactorily, and had to be replaced by one in black ink.

The second issue contains the surcharges of ''30 fill'' (for postcards), ''50 fill'' (for letters), and ''1K50f'' (for registered letters), as follows:

Scott No.	Denomination	Design	Stamp Color	Overprint Color & Type	Edition	Misprint
9N2	30f/2f	Harvesters	brown-orange	black, a	400,000	
a	inverted overprint	Harvesters	brown-orange	black, a	?	
9N3	50f/20f	King Charles	dark brown	dark blue, b	600,000	
a	inverted overprint	King Charles	dark brown	dark blue, b	?	
9N4	1K 50f/15f	Harvesters	violet	black, c	137,000	
a	1K 50f/15f	Harvesters	violet	red, c	60,000	3,000
b	double overprint	Harvesters	violet	black, c	?	
9NJ1	40f/2f	Postage Due	green & red	black, d	50,000	
9NJ2	60f/2f	Postage Due	green & red	black, e	50,000	
9NJ3	100f/2f	Postage Due	green & red	black, f	50,000	

One wonders why such a large number of postage dues were overprinted in light of the relatively small quantities usually required.

As with the first issue, printer's waste with inverted (Figure 17), shifted, and double overprints, was deposited in the Directorate's stockroom, but after the change of the administration it was removed, and thus entered philatelic circles. The red ''1K50f'' overprints applied on 60,000 of the King Charles stamps, after being declared unsatisfactory, shared the same fate.

We found some slightly different surcharge designs on the postage dues (Figure 18). These may turn out to be forgeries. On the other hand, we found no difference in color (black) or technical quality of execution from known genuine copies, and thus they might be true overprint differences.

The ''40 FILLER'' version shows the horizontal crossline of the numeral ''4'' situated lower than on the reference items and its ornament loops (under the diagonal line) are smaller.

The ''60 FILLER'' numeral seems thicker. As with the ''40 FILLER,'' its loops are smaller. On the ''100 FILLER,'' the top oblique serif on the numeral ''1'' curls upward and ends in a dot. Here, too, the loops are not as large as on the reference items.

More research should prove helpful on this subject by those who have quantities of these dues.

Figure 19 illustrates three philatelic covers bearing the Serbian censor marking (''Tzenzurirano u Temisvaru'' written with Cyrillic letters, 32 mm in diameter, applied in red), with various combinations of stamps (with and without overprints, first and second issues). All three are identically canceled July 17, 1919, at the same hour (11 a.m.), with the Hungarian canceler ''TEMESVAR Aa 1 Aa.'' Furthermore, all bear the same name and address (Kálmán Zsigmond, Temesvár, Csillag u. 37), and thus were allegedly mailed locally.

Again like the first issue, the second one lost postal validity on March 15, 1920, when Romanian stamps replaced them.

To be continued.

Relative Scarcity of Bucuresti Postal Markings

Peter M. Leibowitz, P.O. Box 812, Yonkers, N.Y. 10702-0812.

A very useful compilation of data on Romanian postal receipts, by Don Heller, dated April 1982, provides a basis for an analysis of the relative scarcity of postal markings from various Romanian cities and towns as well as for certain branch post offices within the larger cities. The data provided in this compilation covers the years 1887 to 1905 and provides the amount of income at each office, expressed in lei. By taking these figures as a measure of relative postal activity at each office, one can develop a rough measure of the relative scarcity of postmarked articles, whether they be letters, cards, etc., originating from one post office as opposed to another. Since the "Wheat Ears" series of stamps is of interest to many collectors, I have chosen the postal receipt figures for 1903-04 as a basis for the preliminary analysis presented here, covering a period when this series of stamps was in wide usage. Our analysis covers those post offices in the city of Bucuresti for which postal receipts were recorded in Heller's compilation, a total of 19 offices as listed below. There were, also, according to Heller's compilation, a number of offices in Bururesti without postal receipts, such as the Telephone and Telegraph offices, Police, Royal Palace ("Palatul Regal"), the Senate, etc. and these are not included here. In examining our table, it can be seen that if we take the most active post office, Bucuresti Central, as having a scarcity factor of 1.00 (representing the most common type of postmarks), then some of the offices appear to be hundreds and even thousands of times scarcer than the most common postmarks. For example, postmarks from Prefectura Ilfov appear to rank among the great rarities of Romanian postal markings simply because such markings may be 33,000 times as scarce as the most common. From a practical standpoint, does this mean that we should use this as a multiplication factor for arriving at the value of a postmark? Not necessarily, because there are other factors to consider. For example, large post offices used several cancelling devices, each a little different from another, while small offices had only one or just a few such devices. Nevertheless, Heller's compilation should shed some light on the relative scarcity of some markings. This note shows that not all Bucuresti markings are equal; some may be much scarcer than others, particulary on certain series of stamps.

The table was generated using the MULTIPLAN program on a home computer.

Relative scarcity of Bucuresti postmarks

Office	Lei 1903-04	% Share	Scarcity
1. Bucuresti Central	1,764,418	80.31	1
2. Bucuresti Domenii	37,011	1.685	47.7
3. Bucuresti Finante	54,722	2.491	32.2
4. Gara Cotroceni	4,631	0.211	381.0
5. Gara Filaret	1,229	0.056	1,435.6
6. Gara de Nord	67,623	3.078	26.1
7. Bucuresti Parchet	4,710	0.214	374.6
8. Prefectura Ilfov	53	0.0024	33,290.9
9. Bucuresti No. 1	10,331	0.47	170.8
10. Bucuresti No. 2	27,656	1.259	63.8
11. Bucuresti No. 3	34,520	1.571	51.1
12. Bucuresti No. 4	63.103	2.872	28.0
13. Bucuresti No. 5	31,122	1.417	56.7
14. Bucuresti No. 7	31,814	1.448	55.5
15. Bucuresti No. 8	27,224	1.239	64.8
16. Bucuresti No.10	24,842	1.131	71.0
17. Bucuresti No.12	2,925	0.133	603.2
18. Bucuresti No.13	4,093	0.186	431.1
19. Bucuresti No.14	4,981	0.227	354.2

REVENUES & CINDERELLAS Part 3

George Pataki

NEW LISTINGS:

31. Romania, Timbru Fiscal (Carol I), Unwmkd, 13½x11½.
- 10 Bani, gray green
- 30 Bani, gray green
- 50 Bani, gray green
- 1 Leu, brown
- 2 Lei, brown
- 3 Lei, brown
- 4 Lei, brown
- 5 Lei, brown
- 10 Lei, brown
- 20 Lei, brown
- 30 Lei, brown

32. Romania, Timbru Fiscal, ovpt.: "8 IUNIE 1930" (Ferdinand), Unwmkd, 13¼-13½x13-13½.
- 1 Leu, brown
- 2 Lei, blue
- 2.50 Lei, blue
- 5 Lei, red
- 10 Lei, orange
- 20 Lei, green
- 50 Lei, violet
- 100 Lei, green

33. Romania, Ministerul Afacerilor Straine, Timbru Consular, Unwmkd, 13½.
- 34 Lei, green
- 170 Lei, red
- 340 Lei, orange
- 680 Lei, blue

34. Republica Populara Romana, Ministerul Afacerilor Externe, Timbru Consular, Wmkd. XV, 13½.
- 50 Lei, orange red

35. Republica Populara Romana, Ministerul Afacerilor Externe, Timbru Consular (star in coat-of-arms), Unwmkd, 13¼.
- 10 Lei, purple,
- 25 Lei, green,
- 100 Lei, orange,

36. Republica Socialista Romania, Timbru Consular, Unwmkd, 13¾-14x13-13¼.
- 10 Lei, orange
- 25 Lei, red

37. Romania, Timbru Fiscal, Ministerul Finantelor (double), Ovpt.: "IOVR" and new denomination, Unwmkd, 14x14¼.
- 1 Leu on 2 Lei, rose
- 5 Lei on 1 Leu, green gray

38. I.O.V.R., Unwmkd, 14¼-14½x13½-14.
- 1 Leu, red
- 1 Leu, violet
- 2 Lei, blue
- 5 Lei, ochre

39. Romania, Timbru Statistic (Ferdinand), Uwmk, 11½ and 13½.
- 25 Bani, brown gray

40. Romania, Timbru Statistic, Uwmk, 14¼--14½x13¾-14.
- 25 Bani, blue
- 50 Bani, rose-red

41. Romania, 1941, Puterea Tarii sta in Numarul Fiilor Sai, Timbru Statistic (double, coat-of-arms and man's head), Wmkd. XIII, 13½.
- 2 Lei, violet brown
- 5 Lei, gray
- 10 Lei, olive (double size)

42. Romania, (small, unreadable text) Timbru Statistic (double, coat-of-arms and Michael the Brave with Stephen the Great), Wmkd. XIV, 13½x14½.
- 10 Lei, red
- 20 Lei, brown
- 40 Lei, blue gray
- 100 Lei, green
- 200 Lei, brown red
- 400 Lei, blue

43. Romania, Timbru Fiscal, Unwmkd. 14½x14.
- 5 Lei, brown gray
- 60 Lei, red purple

31

32 33

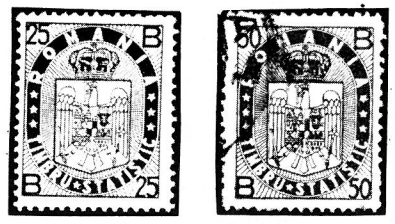
34 35

36

37

38

39



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41 42

43

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AUSTRIAN MONEY LETTER MARKING USED IN THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES

by GABRIEL SASSOWER,
London, England

Letters accompanying satchels with coins, transported by the indigenous or by some of the foreign postal services operating in the Principalities, are relatively easy tofind. Envelopes which contained and conveyed the actual valuables - bank notes for example - are not. The latter category will be looked at briefly hereunder, specifically examples handled by the Austrian post.

Edwin Mueller, in "Handbook of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia cancellations". Vienna 1961, page H 103, under the heading MONEY LETTER MARKINGS, says: "Such letters could be delivered at the post office either open, in which case the post office verified the contents...; or they were submitted sealed, in which case the post office guaranteed only the intactness of the seal on arrival. On letters of the latter kind, a marking "Laut Angabe" was applied, indicating that the contents were listed as stated by the sender, but not guaranteed. This markings was a straight line in Roman capitals".

LAUT ANGABE markings are listed and illustrated by Edwin Mueller in each of his three major works, but only for Austria; there was a Hungarian variant, ALLITOLAG, used in the appropriate parts of the empire. None are listed for the post offices abroad ("Levant") and I could not detect this marking in Tchilinghirian and Stephen either, for any office. The Franz See sale, held during May 1979 by Corinphila, Zurich, contained a missive sent on 9th July 1862 from Galatz to Vienna, displaying a LAUT ANGABE strike (figure 1); this case was recorded on page 26, AUSTRIA No. 63, spring 1983 and subsequently reprinted in Romanian Philatelic Studies No.3, 1984.

A recently acquired envelope, Bucharest to Berlin, which can not be dated accurately, shows a LAUT ANGABE marking, approximately 34 x 5.5 mm, struck at the office of origin (figure 2). We have, therefore, evidence of usage at two large Austrian post offices, Galatz and Bucharest, which, is known, processed a considerable volume of mail; by the same token, it would not be unreasonable to expect this particular marking to surface on covers originating from Jassey and possible Braila. The missive itself has been prepaid, contained two banknotes, left Bucharest on 11th June and arrived to Berlin on 17th June, as attested by the date stamp on the reverse. This side displays five red wax seals, all in a remarkably well preserved condition. The four marginal ones are obviously the sender's, whilst the central one was applied by the Austrians in Bucharest; it shows the crowned two-headed eagle and text, on four lines, reading K.K/FAHRPOST-/AUFGABSAMT/ BUKAREST (name of locality curved), meaning I (mperial) R(oyal) mailcoach posting office Bucharest.

Romanian magazine FILATELIA

Two years bound in hard covers, 1963-64, 1965-66, 1967-68, 1969-70, 1971-72, 1973-74 and 1975-76; $45.00/volume.

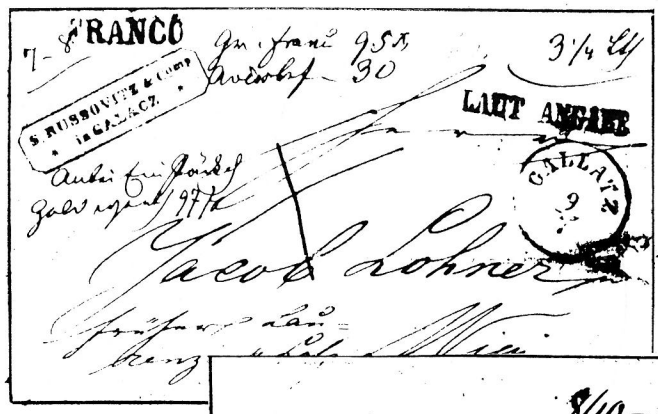


Fig. 1

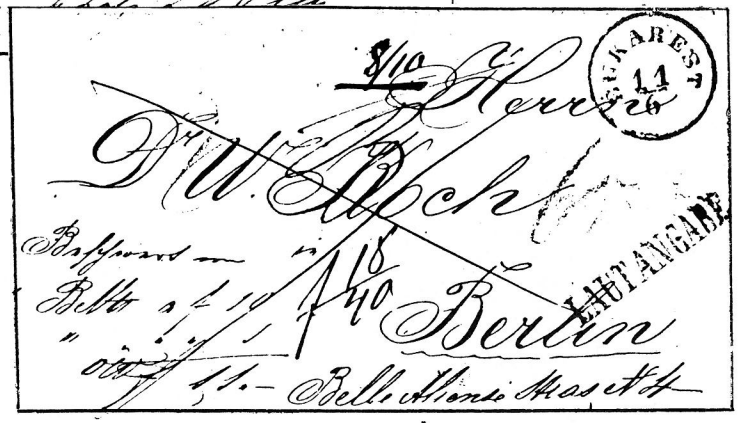


Fig. 2

New Awards for R.P.S.

In the past months, Romanian Philatelic Studies has received the following awards at philatelic literature competitions:

SILVER- Sescal '84, Stamp Exhibition of Southern California, Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 19-21, 1984;

SILVER- Phila Korea 1984, Seoul, Korea, Oct. 22-31, 1984;

VERMEIL- Chicagopex '84, Rosemont, Ill., Nov. 9-11, 1984

For Sale

Accumulation of covers with current Romanian stamps, many in complete sets.

Over a hundred souvenir sheets on cover, all with additional stamps. Scarce items postally used. $300.00.

450 semi or fully illustrated postal cards with imprinted stamps, many with additional stamps for registration or overseas mailing. $175.00

Will be shipped postpaid upon receipt of the first check payable to the editor.

The Stamps of Turkey

Review by Peter Leibowitz

This book written by A. Passer, initially published in 1938, was reprinted by Postilion Publications. An understanding of Turkish postal history and pre-philatelic postal arrangements in particular is essential to an understanding of the prephilatelic history of Romania. Passer's book, although written in 1938, contains a considerable amount of information about Turkish postal history, some of which is relevant to studies of Romanian postal history. We learn that the Turkish Government began its modern postal service in 1840 and by 1863, there were 58 post offices throughout the Turkish empire, of which Romania was a part, 29 of these being in Europe. Prepayment of postage was accepted only in those places with post offices; letters could be accepted at places without post offices but postage on these had to be paid by the addressee. There were, according to Passer, special postal markings for those letters mailed from regular post offices as distinguished from those letters mailed from places without post offices. This suggests that there were many more places in Romania at which letters could be accepted for transmission but only a few at which postage could be prepaid (Braila, Galatz, Tulcea, Macin, Constanta, Medgidia, Hirsova, Giurgiu). Passer also provides detailed information on the private steamship companies and local posts of the Turkish Empire, notably T.B. Morton and Company, which operated steamships between Constantinople and Black Sea and Danube ports, such as Braila, and describes the markings and other arrangements for paying, indicating payment of, and collecting postage and fees. T.B. Morton and Company, for example, used special handstamps and issued adhesive stamps to indicate prepayment of postage for matter carried between Constantinople and various Danube and Black Sea ports, including Kustendje (Constanta), Sulina, Tulcea, Galatz and Braila. Passer also gives an interesting background on the local post of Kustenje and Czernavoda and on the letter and packet stamps issued by the Danube Steamship Navigation Company (D.D.S.G.). The same section on these stamps also mentions the control stamps described in R.P.S. No.3/1984.

Inquiries should be directed to Roger Koerber's Postilion Publications division.

Drawings by a Frenchman Traveling Through Romania

Mircea Teleguț, Bul. Eroilor No. 22, apt. 13, 1900 Timișoara, Romania

Foreign travelers who visited Romania over the years have given us travelogues yielding important information regarding transportation of mail, goods and passengers in that country. Their descriptions become even more valuable when accompanied by pictures or drawings.

In 1860, a French landscape painter, August Lancelot undertook such a journey. He wrote interesting notes, which "Revue Geographique" (vol. XVI of 1866) published in Paris as "Voyage de Paris a Bucarest". Over 80 woodcuts, presenting various aspects of Romanian life and scenery serve to richly illustrate this work.

Lancelot made his trip from Vienna, Austria, by train, continued by ship via the River Danube on to Giurgiu, and from there by stagecoach to Bucharest. On his return, he went by coach from Bucharest to Timișoara, passing through Pitesti, Curtea de Argeș, Cozia, Tirgu Jiu, Baia de Aramă, Turnu Severin, Orșova, Caransebeș and Lugoj. He took the Timișoara-Paris train, via Budapest, Vienna and Strasbourg, to Paris.

From the aforementioned work, we reproduce here four woodcuts Lancelot made. All illustrate aspects of mail and passenger traffic of those times.

Figure 1, entitled "Postillion valaque" (Walachian mailcoach driver), depicts a stagecoach driver in the national costume.

The Giurgiu-Bucharest trip (about 35-40 miles) lasted from morning to evening. At lunchtime they stopped 2-3 hours to eat, change or rest the horses. What is most important, this break benefitted the passengers, exhausted after the ride on the bumpy roads. The stopovers took place at various inns, which were numerous along the main roads. These hosteries served as meeting places for the stagecoaches, light carriages and heavy carts of Transylvanian merchants. These vehicles, loaded with goods, would make their way on to the Danube. From there, ships carried mail, people and merchandise all the way to Constantinople and other destinations in the Levant.

Lancelot describes the inns as simple huts of modest contruction, sometimes half dug underground (pit houses), and covered with straw or reeds (Figure 2). According to him, they served good food and wine.

Postillon valaque — Dessin de Lancelot.

Figure 1.

Various entrepreneurs serviced the Bucharest-Giurgiu route. They carried passengers, mail and merchandise. Some mail also was carried unofficially without passing through any organized postal system. They used various types of carts, carriages, coaches, according to needs based on such items as the number of passengers, volume of goods and required speed of transportation. The weight carried and road conditions, as well as the weather, dictated whether 4-8 or even 12 horses would pull these vehicles. Figure 3 shows a light carriage for passengers.

Stage coaches serving longer routes, between Walachia, Moldavia and Transylvania, used several relay stations ("Relays de Poste"). At these stops, the horses could be changed and fed. They also typically had 2-3 huts where passengers could rest and eat, and for storage of supplies. Figure 4 represents such a place with spare horses in the background.

Recording pictorially the events and way of life of 125 years ago, these valuable documents contribute to the information we have about early Romanian transportation and postal history.

Figure 2

Une auberge. — Dessin de Lancelot.

Un birdj. — Dessin de Lancelot.

Figure 3

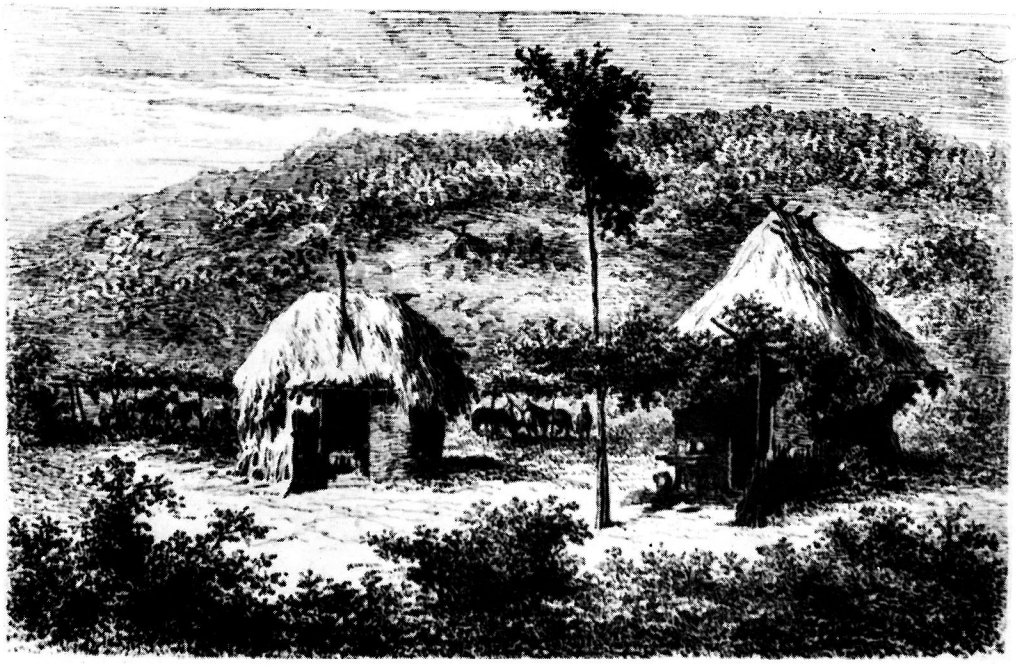


Figure 4.

CONTEMPORARY "PAID" MARKINGS

by GABRIEL SASSOWER,
London, England

Practical considerations must have caused the creation of the well known classical Moldavian markings, confirming the payment of high postage fees for the conveyance of valuables, see type D12 of recoviceanu. [1] The usage during the last century of other handstamps, exclusively or partly for the same purpose, is also documented in print.[2] Below are shown a number of modern examples, applied on "stampless" wrappings of books, periodicals etc, received from Romania. Common to the old and the contemporary practice is the adoption of a more expedient method, in preference to the tedious process of affixing adhesive postage stamps, which, in many cases, was not a workable option in any event.

T.P.

Height about 13mm. Abbreviations, meaning very likely Taxe Percue, i.e. postage levied.

TAXE PERÇU

54.5 x 5mm lettering boxed in a 60 x 9.5mm rectangle. "Percu" grammatically wrong, should be "percue".

TAXE PERCU

27 x 6mm lettering boxed in a rectangle; the dimensions of the rectangle can not be reliably given, as the only strike seen, from February 1979, has the frame distorted.

TAXE PERÇUE

24.5 x 4.5mm lettering boxed in a 29 x 10mm rectangle.

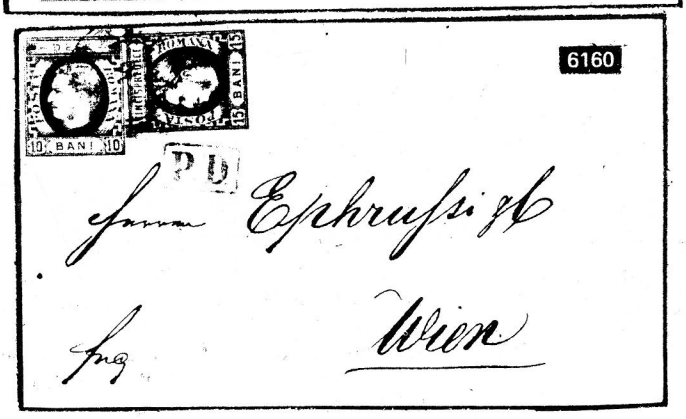
TAXE PERÇUE
PAR AVION

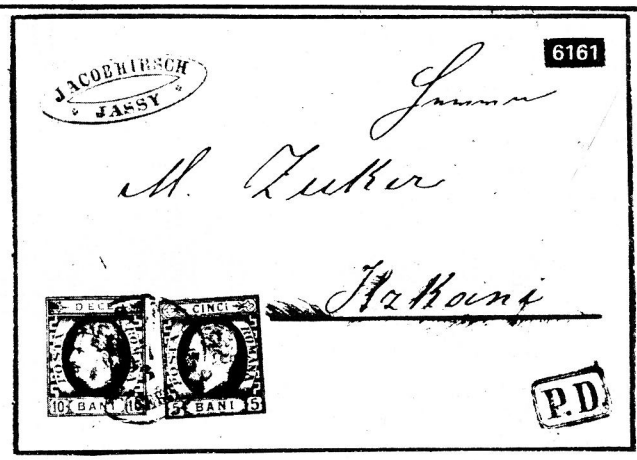
24 x 3.5mm and 24 x 4mm lettering, respectively, boxed in a 29.5 x 19.5mm rectangle. For transport by air.

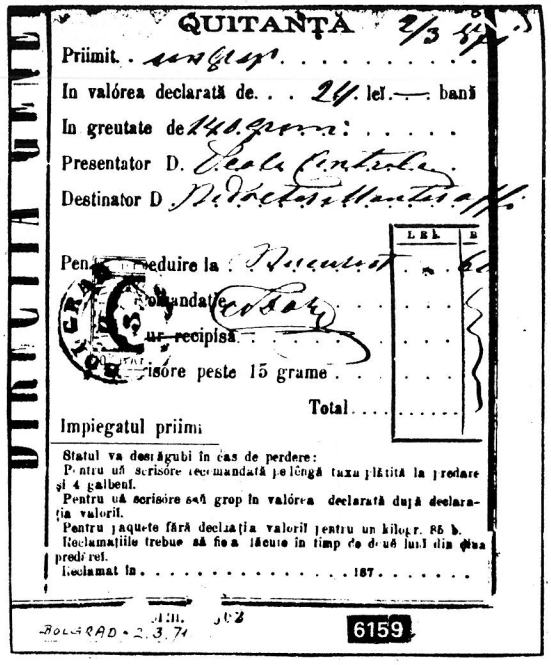
All the markings saved up personally are struck in black ink and originate from items posted during 1979, 1980 and 1981 at Bucharest 67 office, located, in all likelihood, at the Customs; this assumption is based on the presence of a violet customs cachet on most of the wrappings in question. The "Paid" markings presented must have been assigned for international sendings, hence their French language.

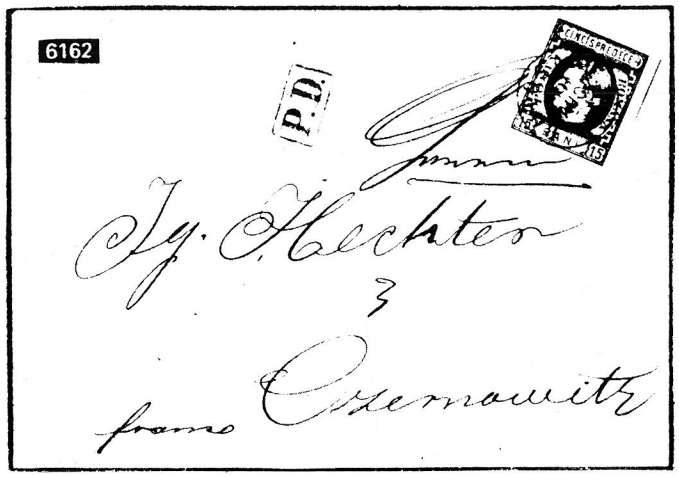
1. Gr. Racoviceanu: "Ştampilele poştale folosite în Ţările Romîne pîna în anul 1881" (Bucharest, 1963)
2. G. Sassower: "Rumania, a known "Paid" mark now found to be private" (The London Philatelist, March - April 1980)

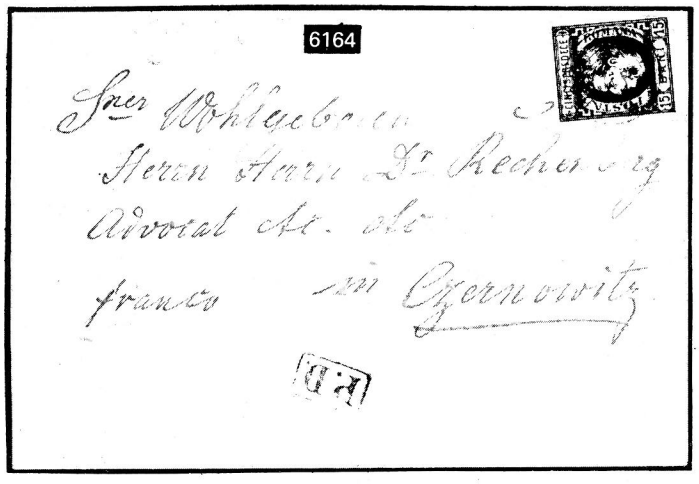
Los-Nr.		Michel-Nr.		Startpreis SFr.
6155	5 B. orange, prächtiges Exemplar auf sehr schöner Drucksache! (Y. 1'250.–)	21	⊠	150.–
6156	5 B. orange und Paar 10 B. blau, zusammen auf schönem Brief nach Wien. 1 Marke zu 10 B. unbedeutendes Aufklebefältchen, sonst tadellos.	21+22	⊠	250.–
6157	10 B. blau und dunkelblau, 2 gut erhaltene Briefe.	22 a	⊠	100.–
6158	10 B. ultramarin, frisch auf etwas unsauberem Brief.	22 b	⊠	100.–
6159	10 B. blau, Halbierung in tadelloser Erhaltung auf Wert-Quittung. (leichte Knitterspur unbedeutend). Y. 17'500.–	22 aH	⊠	2000.–
6160	10 B. blau und 15 B. rot, in guter Erhaltung auf sauberem Briefumschlag.	22a, 23	⊠	200.–
6161	10 B. blau und 5 B. karmin, in sehr guter Erhaltung auf Faltbrief.	22a, 26a	⊠	200.–
6162	15 B. rot, frisch und in bester Erhaltung auf Brief. (Y. 1'100.–)	23	⊠	150.–
6163	15 B. rot, in guter Erhaltung auf Faltbrief.	23	⊠	120.–
6164	15 B. rot, teils etwas schmalrandig, mit zentrischem blauen Stempel auf Brief.	23	⊠	100.–
6165	15 B. zinnober und 25 B. olivbraun, zusammen auf sauberem Brief.	23+28	⊠	300.–
6166	15 B. zinnober und 25 B. olivbraun, zusammen auf Brief.	23+28	⊠	300.–
6167	15 B. zinnober und 25 C. olivbraun, zusammen mit blauer Entwertung auf grossem Briefteil.	23+28	⊠	250.–
6168	25 B. orange/blau, auf attraktivem Briefchen. (Y. 800.–)	24	⊠	120.–
6169	25 B. orange/blau, in guter Erhaltung auf blauem Briefumschlag.	24	⊠	100.–
6170	25 B. orange/blau, rechts mit Bogenrand, auf weissem Faltbrief.	24	⊠	100.–
6171	25 B. orange/blau, 2 gut erhaltene Einzelstücke auf frischem Brief.	24	⊠	150.–
6172	25 B. orange/blau, gut gerandeter Dreier-Streifen auf sauberem Briefchen.	24	⊠	400.–
6173	25 B. orange/blau, 2 grosse Briefteile mit je einem gut erhaltenem Exemplar.	24	⊠	150.–
6174	25 B. orange/blau zusammen mit 5 Kr. von Österreich auf Teilbrief nach Wien.	24, Öst.	⊠	400.–
6175	25 B. orange/blau, 2 gut erhaltene Einzelstücke zusammen 20 L. von Griechenland auf Brief nach Syros.	24, Gr.	⊠	500.–
6176	50 B. blau/rot, in guter Erhaltung auf frischem Brief nach Genova. (Y.3'500.–)	25	⊠	500.–
6177	50 B. blau/rot, breitrandig auf Brief nach Genova.	25	⊠	400.–
6178	50 B. blau/rot, in guter Erhaltung auf Brief nach Genova.	25	⊠	400.–
6179	50 B. blau/rot, prachtvoller Dreier-Streifen auf attraktivem Brief nach Paris!	25	⊠	1000.–
6180	5, 2 mal 10 und 50 B. als interessante Buntfrankatur auf Brief nach Corfu, Adresse teils durchgestrichen und durch eine 10 Bani-Marke verläuft ein senkrechter Registraturbug.	21,22+25	⊠	800.–
6181	25 und 50 B., zusammen auf sauberem Brief nach Paris. Bis auf einen leichten Eckbug bei der 25 Bani-Marke in frischer und guter Erhaltung.	24+25	⊠	600.–
6182	25 B. braunoliv und 50 B. hellblau/rot, zusammen auf attraktivem Brief.	25+28	⊠	500.–
6183	50 B. hellblau/rot und 25 B. dunkelbraun, als seltene Mischfrankatur auf sauberem Brief nach Lyon, gez. Miro.	25+34	⊠	800.–






QUITANȚĂ
Priimit
In valórea declarată de
lei
bani
In greutate de
grame
Presentator D.
Destinator D
Pentru
Recomandate
Scrisóre peste 15 grame
Total
Impiegatul priimi
Statul va despăgubi în cas de perdere:
Pentru uñ scrisóre recomandată pe lângă taxa plătită la predare şi 4 galbeni.
Pentru uñ scrisóre saŭ grop în valórea declarată după declaraţia valorii.
Pentru paquete fără declaţia valorii pentru un kilogr. 85 b.
Reclamaţiile trebue să fiea făcute în timp de doŭ luni din ziua predărei.
Reclamat în
187
BOLGRAD
6159


6162
P.D.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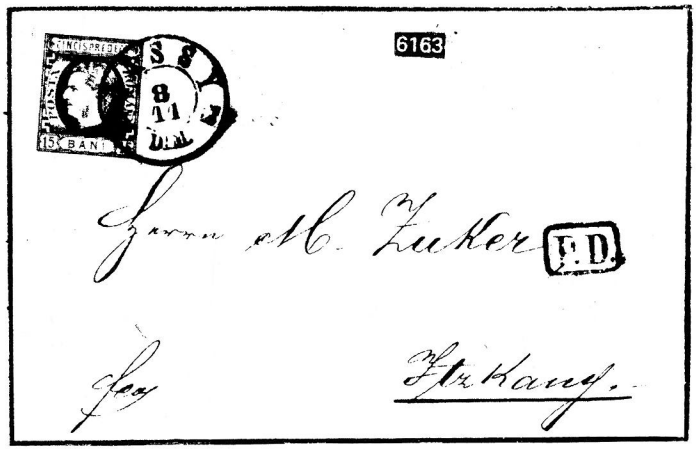
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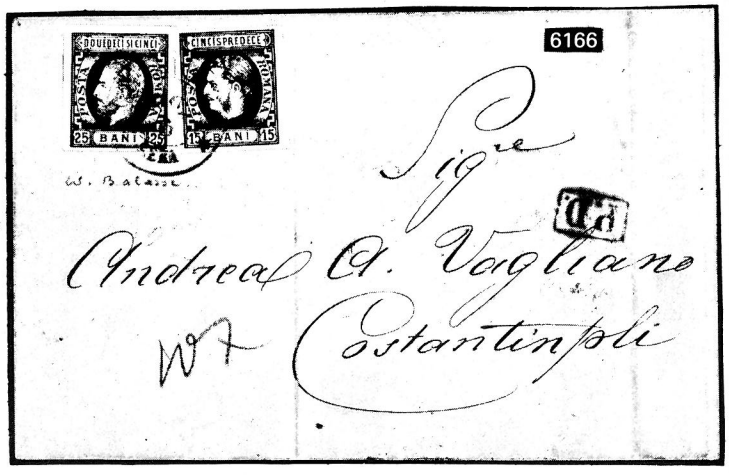
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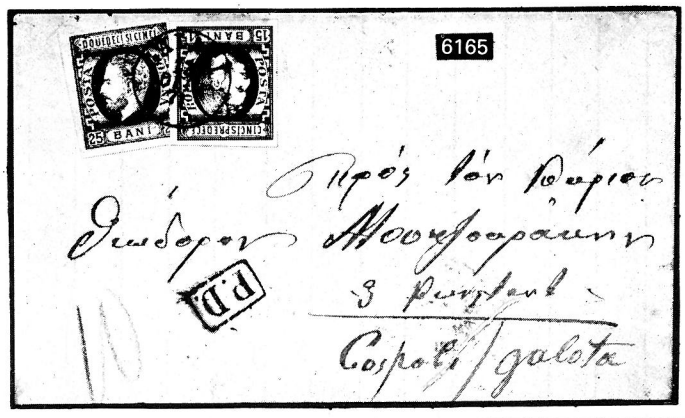
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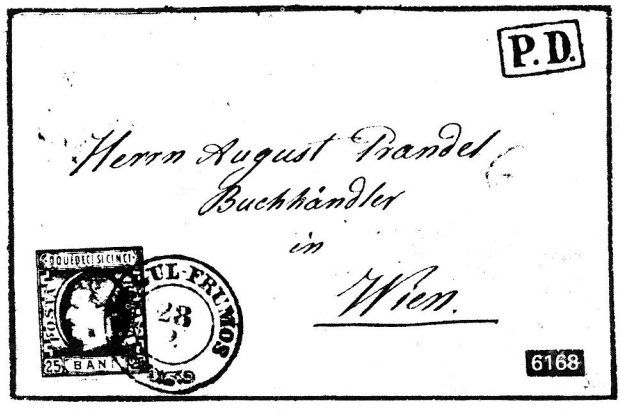
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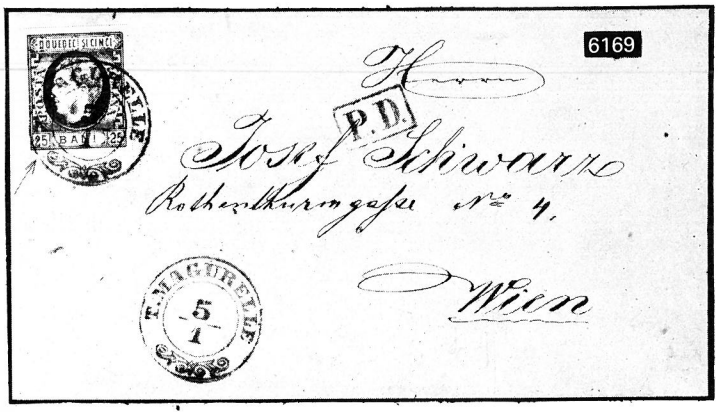

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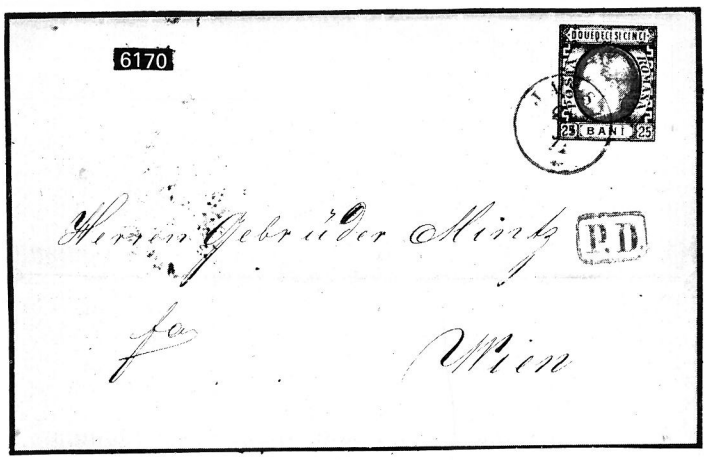

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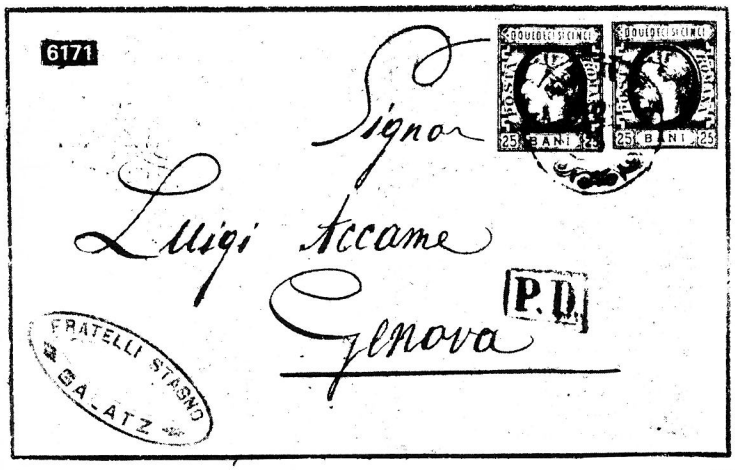

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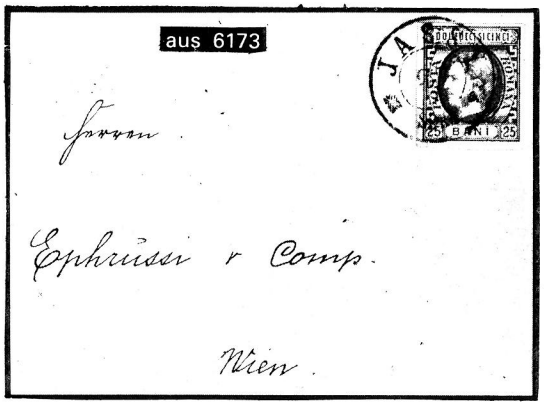

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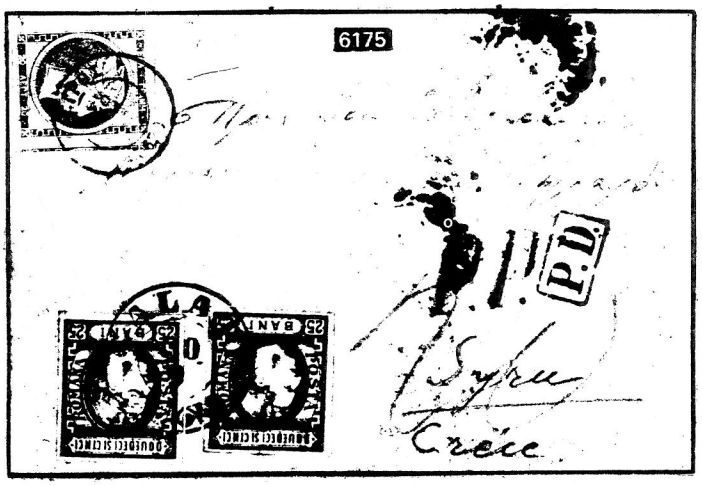

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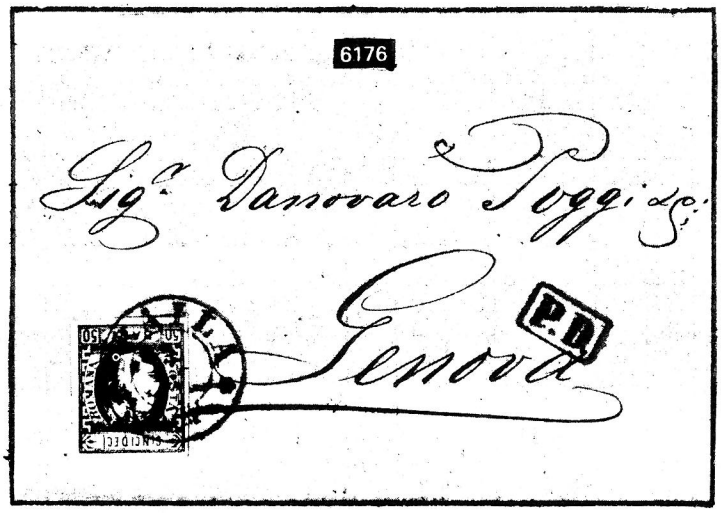
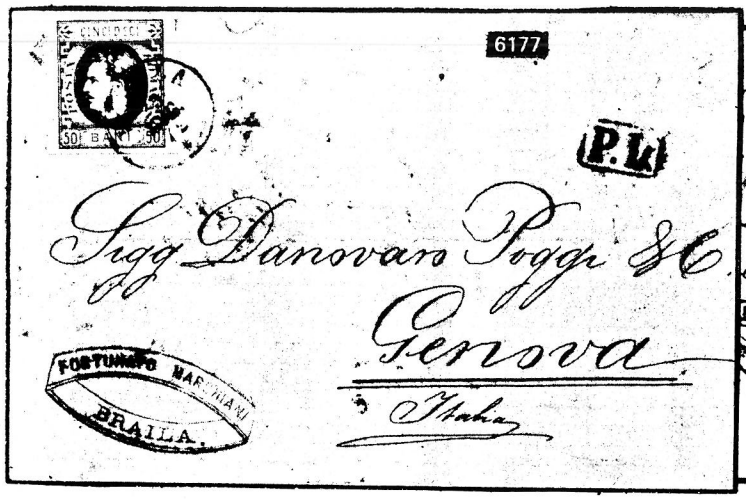
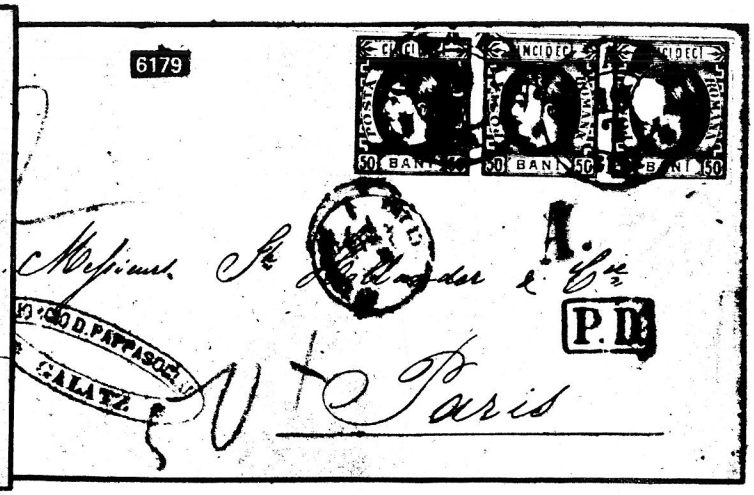
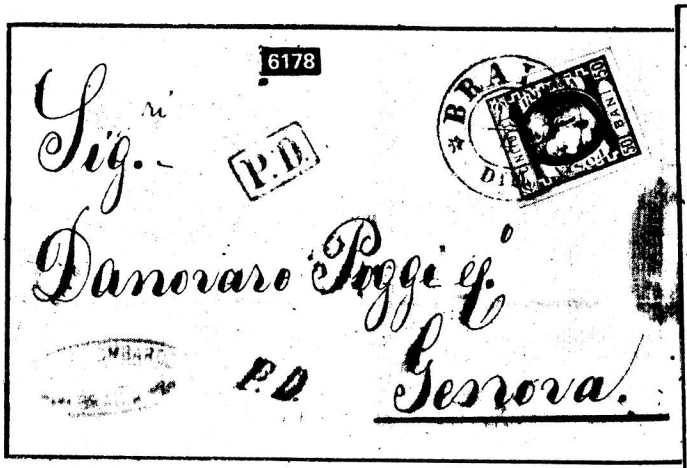
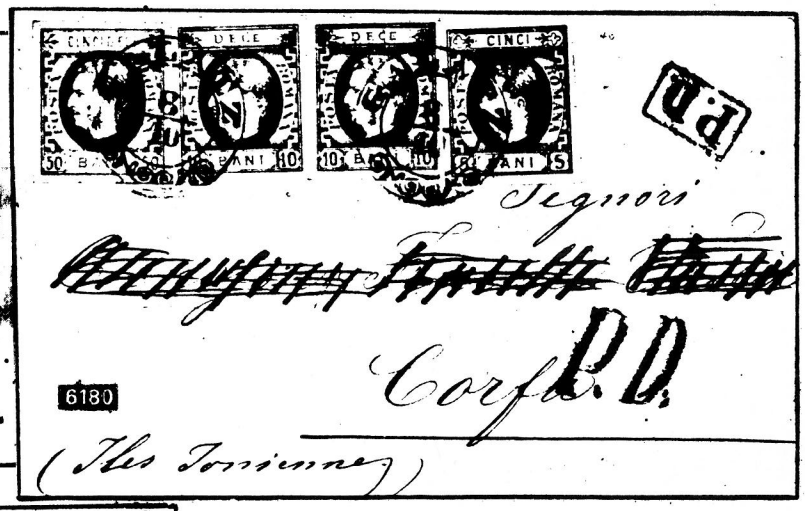
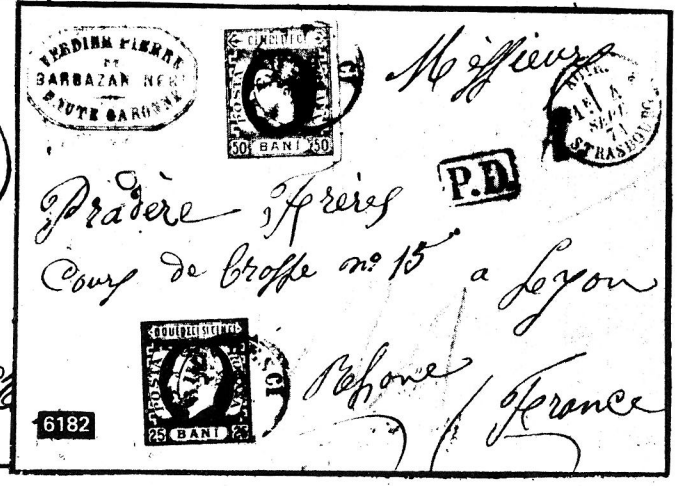


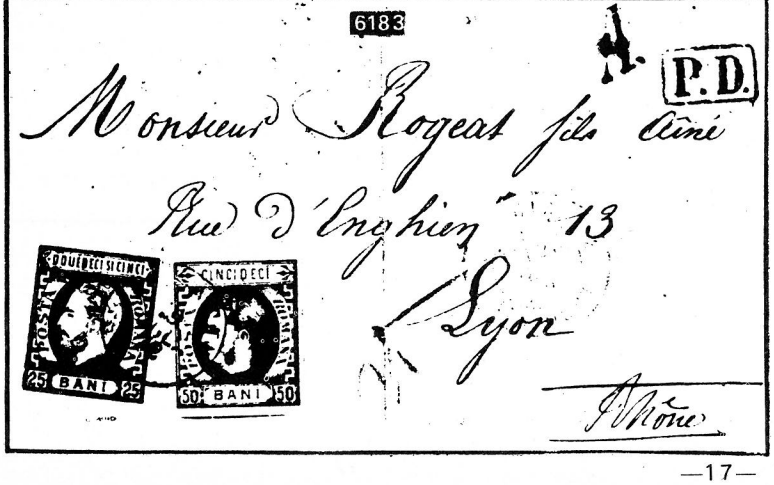












For Sale

Collection of mint and used postal stationery.

Study and exhibit collection of 19th century Romanian postal cards and postal markings, 160 pages in plastic holders, three volumes.

Collection of stampless covers with scarce postal markings.

Collection of mint stamps issued before 1948.

Collection of used stamps, mostly postally used rather than CTO's.

Can be viewed and bought at the editor residence. Inquiries are welcomed but no shipping.

PERFINS UPDATE

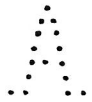
Jerry Weirich, 14724 Lock Drive, Centreville, VA 22020

This article updates Vojtech Maxa's list of Romanian perfins which appeared in five previous issues of the ROMANIAN PHILATELIC STUDIES (Volume 5 Nos. 2 and 4, Volume 6 Nos. 1, 3, and 4). A total of 82 commercial and six fiscal perfins are presented here. Those listed in this update were compiled from three sources — the CATALOG OF ROMANIAN PERFINS by Laszlo Eros, data from the library of The Perfins Club (APS Affiliate #57), and those perfins from my own collection.

I have not examined all of these perfins so I cannot guarantee that they are all in fact different patterns from those on Maxa's list. Some of these appear to be identical to those on Maxa's list except that the hole sizes are larger. Some of the perfins are undoubtedly from some of the same firms listed previously. I report all of them, however, until further research can confirm or deny them as unique patterns.

I have tried to use the same format as used by Vojtech Maxa. It was hoped that this would eliminate any confusion. Each of these new perfins has been assigned a number, usually a decimal, that allows them to be placed in chronological order with Maxa's list. As new perfins are identified, they will be able to be placed in order. After additional research, when a final listing is compiled, each perfin can be reassigned a whole number in sequence.

All of the user identifications for the perfins in this listing are from the CATALOG OF ROMANIAN PERFINS. I cannot confirm any of the identifications. An attempt was made to provide identifications for the perfins in Maxa's list using Eros' catalog, but there was a considerable number of contradiction. It appears that a good deal of effort and research is still needed in identifying the users of Romanian perfins.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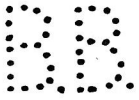					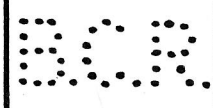	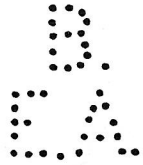
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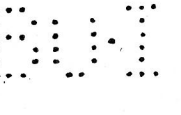
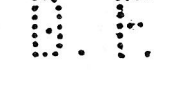
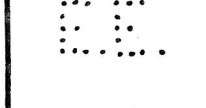
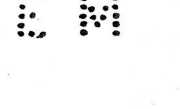
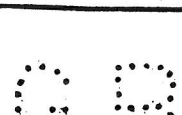
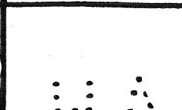
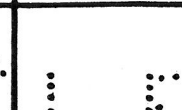
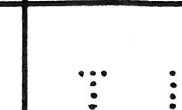
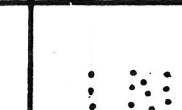
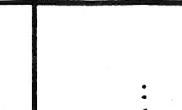
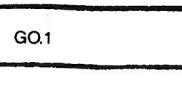
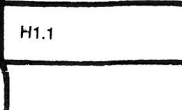
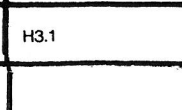
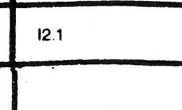
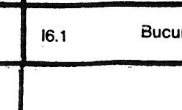
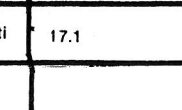
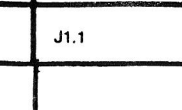
						
B56.1	B59.1	B75.1	B96.1	B97.1	B101.1 Cluj	B105
CO	C1.1	C8.1 Brasov	C13.1	C18.1	C20.1	C27.1 Bucuresti
						
C28.1	DO	D5.1	EO	E3.1	E4.1	E6.1

F1.1 Bucuresti	F1.2	F2.1	F11.1	F11.2	F14.1 Timiscara	GO
						
GO.1	H1.1	H3.1	I2.1	I6.1 Bucuresti	17.1	J1.1
						
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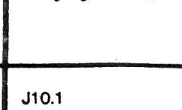
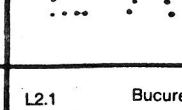
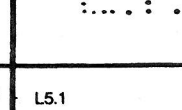
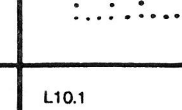
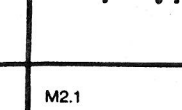
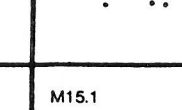
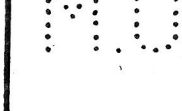
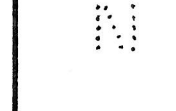
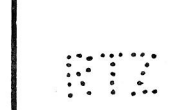
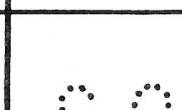
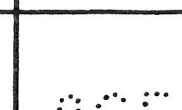
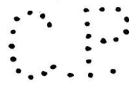
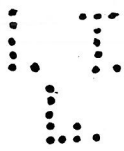
						
M16.1	M16.2	M34.1	M35.1	NO	N1.1	N1.2
						
N5.1 Brasov	N8.1	P13.1	R10.1	R23	R24	S3.1
						
S9.1	S26.1	S26.2	S29.1	S29.2	S32.1	S46.1
						
T1.1	U6.1 Satu Mare	V3.1	V4.1 Bucuresti	W4.1		

On Fiscal Stamps						
	C1	C2	II	T1 Lugoj	W1	W2

AO	.A.		Bucuresti
A2.1	A.B.S.	Albert B. Schreiber Ornamente	Braila
A13.1	AFR		
A14.1	Agat	Agatstein si Beral Cereale	Braila
A38	A.W.		
B3.1	B.		
B15.1	B.B.		
B15.2	B.B.		
B23.1	B.C.		
B23.2	B.C.		
B24.1	B./C.N.		
B30.1	B.C.R.		
B30.2	B.C.R.		
B52.1	B./E.A.		
B56.1	B.F.		
B59.1	B.G.R.		
B75.1	B.M.		
B96.1	B.S.		
B97.1	B.S.A.R.		
B101.1	B.Sz	Bognar si Szanto Comercializarea Vinului	Cluj
B105	Bu.I		
CO	C		
C1.1	C.		
C8.1	C.B.	Color Bloc Ciment	Brasov
C13.1	C.C.E.		
C18.1	CH.		
C20.1	C.N.		
C27.1	C.R.	Cioflec Remus Librarie	Bucuresti
C28.1	C.S.A.		
DO	D.B.		
D5.1	D.F.		
EO	E.		
E3.1	E&B		
E4.1	E.E.		
E6.1	EM		
F1.1	F	Forum Editura	Bucuresti
F1.2	F.		
F2.1	F.A.		
F11.1	F.C.R./C.E.		
F11.2	F.C.S.		
F14.1	F.L.	Fabrica Leda Produse Chimice	Timiscara
GO	G.A.F.		
GO.1	G.B.		
H1.1	H.A.		
H3.1	HERDAN	Herdan Morarit	
I2.1	I.E.		
I6.1	I.J.	Ion Jipescu Sindicul Bursei	Bucuresti
I7.1	I.N.		
J1.1	J		
J5.1	J&C		
J10.1	J.H.		
L2.1	L'A	Atome Fabrica de medicamente	Bucuresti
L5.1	L.E.		
L10.1	L.P.		
M2.1	M.		
M15.1	M.F.		
M16.1	M.G/B.		
M16.2	M.H.C.		
M34.1	M.U.		
M35.1	M.&V.		
NO	N		
N1.1	NB	(interwined)	
N1.2	N.C.		
N5.1	NIVEA	Nivea Fobrica de cosmetice	Brasov
N8.1	N.P.		
P13.1	P.P.		
R10.1	R.H.		
R23	RTZ		
R24	r.W.		
S3.1	S.		
S9.1	SAVA		
S26.1	SD	(interwined)	
S26.2	S.D.C.		
S29.1	S.G.		
S29.2	S.G.E.		
S32.1	S.I.M./F.G.		
S46.1	.SR.		
T1.1	T.		
U6.1	UNIO	Unio Fabrica de vagoane	Satu Mare
V3.1	VC	(interwined)	
V4.1	V.F.	Victor Filotti Sindicul Bursei	Bucuresti
W4.1	WH		

On Fiscal Stamps

C1	C.A.P.		
C2	C.P.		
II	I.T.L.	Industria Textila Lugoj	Lugoj
T1	TN		
W1	W (in oval)		
W2	W (in circle).		

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Genuine . . . But Fake

Reprinted from *The American Philatelist* /April 1985

by George Pataki

Recently, Arthur Hecker, of Cover Collector's Corner of New York, sent me a stamp (Figure 1) and asked for my opinion on whether it was genuine or fake. The stamp, a 6-parale Moldavia-Walachia (also called United Principalities), suggests that it is of the 1862 Issue. The fact that it is tied to a small cover fragment by the very scarce green "FRANCO KAHUL" marking would make it desirable and add considerably to its value.

The 1984 *Scott Catalogue* lists the 6-parale of the 1862 Issue as No. 16 and prices it at $150. Considering the obliteration, the market value of this example should exceed its catalogue value.

Close inspection disclosed that the stamp is Scott No. 20, belonging to the 1864 Issue (typographed from plates with forty to a sheet) rather than the 1862 (printed one at a time by hand with thirty-two per sheet).

Figure 1. Genuine Scott No. 20 with fake cancellation.

The color of the item in question, a faded red, falls somewhere between rose and carmine. General catalogues usually list the 1862 stamp shade as carmine or vermilion and the 1864 version as rose, but all come in various tones and hues. We should remember that the colors of 120-year-old stamps, printed with relatively unstable inks of that era, simply "are not what they used to be." Furthermore, chemical alteration of stamp colors has long been easily accomplished.

The small, characteristic deformities of every position on the typographed sheets positively identify them. Thus, it is possible to tell whether and stamp belongs to the 1862 or 1864 Issue. Vladimir Bobeica's "Expertizing the United Principalities 1862 & 1864 Issues," published in *Romanian Philatelic Studies,* No. 1, 1982, gives a few helpful points in distinguishing these two separate issues.

Having reference material made it easy to see that the submitted stamp matched the 1864 Issue rather than that of 1862. Moreover, checking the tiny flaws of the design, letters, and numerals established the stamp's exact place in the sheet.

Despite the obliteration's covering of many important recognizable character-

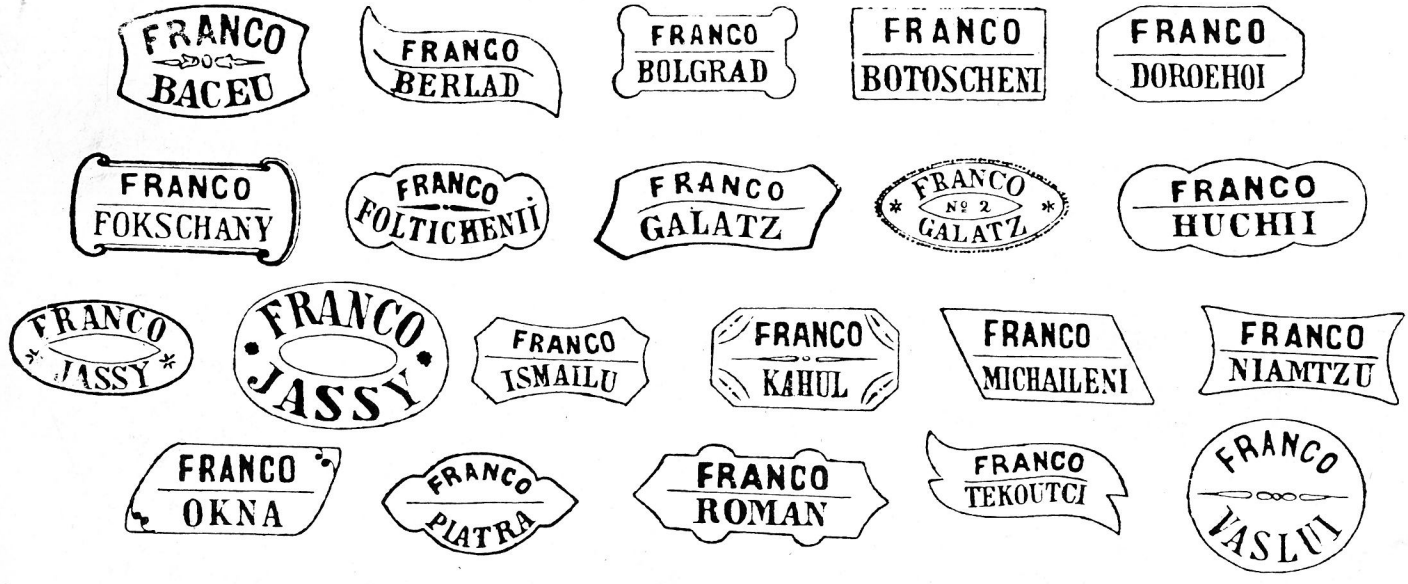

Figure 2. Genuine "FRANCO/locality" cancellations.

istics, those left visible proved that this particular stamp comes from the first position in the center (third) row: the only row in which the stamps were set horizontally rather than vertically (as in rows 1, 2, 4, and 5).

As the sheet layout shows perfect symmetry, what we call the first stamp on row 3 could just as well be considered the last stamp of the same row, if the sheet were turned 180 degrees. The characteristics identifying this position consist of two breaks in the letter "O" in "FRANCO" (one at three o'clock, the other at about five o'clock), as well as a break in the letter "R" where the bottom of its loop should touch the right leg.

Official documents found in the state's archives establish that the 6-parale 1864 printing was never issued. Thus, we cannot find this item legitimately postally used. Furthermore, the Kahul post office did not receive any of the 6-parale 1862 Issue. These facts turned attention and suspicion toward the postmark.

The "FRANCO/(locality)" postal markings owe their 1859 issuance to the first issues of Moldavia (Scott Nos. 1-10) having been printed with the wrong inscription: "PORTO" (meaning that the addressee was to pay the postage) rather than "FRANCO" (meaning that the sender had paid the fee.) Thus, applying the "FRANCO" marking on covers served to indicate that the postage had been fully prepaid.

The Moldavia-Walachia stamps corrected this inscription error and read "FRANCO." Nevertheless, we find "FRANCO/(locality)" markings not only on the second Moldavia stamps (Scott Nos. 5-10), but also on the correctly inscribed Moldavia-Walachia issues (Scott Nos. 11-21).

The shape and size of these handstamps purposely varied from one locality to another. This made the stamps' fraudulent re-use more difficult, at least in sites other than where the marking was initially applied. Figure 2 illustrates such markings.

Jassy and Galatz each had two such devices, while all other cities and towns had but one each. Despite their differences, one common thread runs throughout these postmarks: namely, that while "FRANCO" appears in either serif or sans-serif letters (with or without the short horizontal lines — serifs — on the top and bottom), the letters of the locality names all display serifs.

A second look at the "FRANCO KAHUL" marking in question reveals sans-serif letters in "KAHUL," branding it as a fake. We also can observe other differences. For instance, the fake lacks the short, curved lines in the frame's four corners of the genuine.

In conclusion, I have to give a contradictory "genuine . . . but fake" opinion, indicating that the stamp turns out to be genuine (but No. 20 rather than No. 16), while the "FRANCO KAHUL" marking proves to be faked. Thus, the item as a whole is not what it is claimed to be.

Such "genuine but fake" items turn up often, especially in cases where a stamp costs much more used than mint. Advanced collectors and researchers therefore should maintain not only a good reference stamp collection of both genuine and counterfeits, but also a similarly composed postmark collection.

SERBIAN TROOPS ON THE ROMANIAN FRONT IN WORLD WAR I

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In his article "Serbian Military Censor Marks and Labels during the Salonica Campaign" (The London Philatelist 86, 130-142 (Sept.- Oct. 1977), M.R. Vukovic refers to the "First Serbian (later Yugoslav) Volunteer Division" which "Was formed in Russia and fought on the Romanian front in Dobruja." Although it had its own field post office no postal or censor markings have been reported. I have never even seen any mail purporting to originate from this division. Vukovic does report that it "issued special illustrated post cards for military correspondence, with flags and without rhymes in the SW corner."

I illustrate here what is presumably one of the post cards referred to by Vukovic. It is printed in four-color lithography on a fairly good light buff stock. The inscription at the left indicates it was printed at Odessa. The upper text is in Cyrillic and reads: "DOPISNA KARTA / SRPSKIH RATNIKA VII PESHT. PUKA / II SRP. DOB. DIVIZIJE". I translate this as Postal Card for Serbian Dobruja Division. It is interesting to note that Vukovic refers to the "Second Serbian Division" although it otherwise corresponds to his description. Unfortunately the card has been used from the Serbian Army General Headquarters at Salonika, not from the Dobruja Front.

The author would be interested to hear from anyone with similar cards, or any postal material from the Serbian troops on the Romanian Front in World War I.

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Bulletin Editor Wanted

Anybody interested in editing and publishing the Romanian Philatelic Studies should contact the editor. The job requires lots of work and the sharing of some of the expenses. The present editor will provide assistance in the future, continue to translate articles received from Romania, etc.

The Timişoara Provisional Issue of 1919

by Norbert Blistyar and George Pataki

Reprinted from The American Philatelist *February 1985*

Continued from No. 2/1985

Third Issue, "Banat, Bacska" (July 28, 1919)

The July 28, 1919, "Bánát, Bácska" emission (Figures 20-27) met several needs. The Romanian authorities knew that the Serbian troops would withdraw in accord with the Allied Powers' decision to pass a large part of Banat to Romania.

The text of the new overprint, "Bánát, Bácska 1919," executed by the Romanians, represented a political protest of the division of Banat (comprised by the counties of Bács-Bodrog, Timis, Torontal, and Caras-Severin): part of it (the county of Bács-Bodrog and parts of Timis and Torontal) went to Serbia. Also, use of a new issue had been suggested to help pay postal employees. Last, but not least, philatelists had been pushing for a new issue. No real postal necessity could be claimed because large stocks of previously overprinted stamps were still unused.

In order to keep preparation of this issue as a secret from the Serbians, the authorities chose a new printer, János Pregler, who worked nights from July 10 to July 27. First he engraved the lithographic stones and then he made the necessary number of copies to overprint sheets of 100. Each overprint type (pictured in Figure 28, as a to f) naturally required a separate stone. The product remained hidden until the Serbians withdrew.

As with the other issues, we list these stamps as presented in *Scott,* but with additional data obtained from other sources:

Figure 21. Third-issue overprints on "Magyar Posta" stamps.

Figure 23. Third-issue overprints on previously overprinted stamps of the first and second issues.

Figure 20. Third-issue overprints on "Magyar Kir. Posta" stamps.

Figure 22. Third-issue overprints over "KÖZTÁRSASÁG" overprints.

Figure 24. Third issue with "50 FILLER" and "30 FILLER" on postal savings and special delivery stamps.

Figure 25. Third-issue overprints on semi-postal stamps.

Scott No.	Denomination	Design	Stamp Color	Overprint Color & Type	Edition	Misprint
10N1	50f	Turul and crown	lake blue	black, a	10,000	
10N2	2f	Harvesters	brown-orange	black, a	10,000	500
10N3	3f	Harvesters	red-lilac	black, a	10,000	200
10N4	5f	Harvesters	green	black, a	10,000	
10N5	6f	Harvesters	greenish blue	black, a	10,000	200
10N6	15f	Harvesters	violet	black, a	10,000	100
10N7	35f	Harvesters	brown	black, a	830	
10N8	50f	Parliament	red-violet & lilac	red, b	1,000	
10N9	75f	Parliament	bright & pale blue	black, b	10,000	200
10N10	80f	Parliament	green & pale green	black, b	11,000	
—	80f	Parliament	green & pale green	red, b	800	
10N11	1k	Parliament	red-brown & claret	black, b	10,000	
10N12	2k	Parliament	olive brown & bistre	black, b	10,000	
a	2k	Parliament	olive brown & bistre	red, b	800	
10N14	3k	Parliament	dark violet & indigo	black, b	300	
10N15	5k	Parliament	dark & light brown	black, b	10,000	
10N16	10k	Parliament	violet-brown & violet	black, b	10,000	
10N17	10f	King Charles	scarlet	black, a	10,000	
10N18	20f	King Charles	dark brown	black, a	10,000	
10N19	25f	King Charles	bright blue	black, a	10,000	
10N20	40f	Queen Zita	olive green	black, a	10,000	100
10N21	50f	Queen Zita	lilac	black, a	10,000	300
10N22	10f	Harvesters-Magyar Posta	red	black, a	1,000	
10N23	20f	Harvesters-Magyar Posta	dark brown	black, a	1,000	
10N24	25f	Harvesters-Magyar Posta	dull blue	black, a	800	
10N25	4f	Harvesters/Köztársaság	slate grey	black, c	11,200	
10N26	4f	Harvesters/Köztársaság	slate grey	red, c	700	
10N27	5f	Harvesters/Köztársaság	green	black, c	10,000	
10N28	6f	Harvesters/Köztársaság	greenish blue	black, c	10,000	100
10N29	10f	Harvesters/Köztársaság	rose-red	black, c	1,000	200
10N30	15f	King Charles/Köztársaság	deep violet	black, a	1,000	
10N31	20f	Harvesters/Köztársaság	grey-brown	black, c	1,000	
10N32	25f	King Charles/	bright blue	black, a	10,000	100
10N33	40f	Harvesters/Köztársaság	olive green	black, c	11,300	100
10N34	40f	Harvesters/Köztársaság	olive green	red, a	900	100
10N35	1k	Parliament/Köztársaság	red-brown & claret	black, b	10,000	
10N36	2k	Parliament/Köztársaság	olive brown & bistre	black, b	1,000	
10N37	3k	Parliament/Köztársaság	dark violet & indigo	black, b	1,000	
10N38	5k	Parliament/Köztársaság	dark & light brown	black, b	1,000	
10N39	10k	Parliament/Köztársaság	violet-brown & violet	black, b	1,000	4
10N40	10f/2f	Harvesters	brown-orange	black, a	10,000	100
10N41	1k 50f/15f	Harvesters	violet	black, c	10,000	
10N42	50 FILLER/10f	Postal Savings	violet-brown	black, d	10,000	3,000
—	50 FILLER/10f	Postal Savings	violet-brown	red, d	200	

10NB1	10f+2f	Soldier in trench	rose-red	black, a	10,000	
10NB2	15f+2f	Soldier fighting	dull violet	black, a	10,000	500
10NB3	40f+2f	Eagle with sword	brown-carmine	black, a	10,000	
10NB4	45f/10+2f	Soldier in trench	rose-red	black, a	10,000	
10NE1	30 FILLER/2f	Special Delivery	grey-green & red	black, e	10,000	2,700
—	30 FILLER/2f	Special Delivery	grey-green & red	red, e	200	
10NJ1	2f	Postage Due	green & red	black, f	10,000	400
10NJ2	10f	Postage Due	green & red	black, f	10,000	
10NJ3	15f	Postage Due	green & red	black, f	900	
10NJ4	20f	Postage Due	green & red	black, f	10,000	2
10NJ5	30f	Postage Due	green & red	black, f	1,000	
10NJ6	50f	Postage Due	green & black	black, f	1,000	200
10NP1	(2f)	Newspaper Stamp	orange	black, a	10,000	

Figure 26. Third-issue overprints on postage dues.

Scott shows some inconsistencies in listings, giving 10N12a as the red overprint minor variety of 10N12, instead of its own major number, 10N13, which is available. At the same time, it lists 10N26 as the red overprint major variety of 10N25, and 10N34 as the red overprint major variety of 10N33. Furthermore, it does not list at all existing red overprint varieties of 10N10, 10N42, and 10NE1.

Figure 27. Third-issue overprint on newspaper stamp.

The red overprints initially applied on the 50- and 80-filler and 2-korona Parliament designs, the Postal Savings and Special Delivery stamps, as well as on the 4- and 40-filler Harvesters with "KÖZTÁRSASÁG" overprints, did not give good results. Thus, black ink was used to overprint the rest of these values as well as all the other denominations.

The diagonal "Bánát, Bácska 1919" (Figure 28, a, c, d, and e) overprints run up from bottom left to top right, while on the postage dues it reads downward (Figure 28f). The 1959 *Romanian Catalogue* states that inverted overprints (running up from bottom left to top right) exist on the 2-, 10-, and 15-filler postage dues.

The Harvesters designs previously overprinted with "KÖZTÁRSASÁG" on "1K50f," had to have the distance between "Bácska" and "1919" increased from about 3 mm to about 7 mm to accommodate the already existing overprints (Figure 28c). Similarly, the larger-sized Parliament stamps received Type b overprints, to allow for spacing differences.

In October 1919, the Timisoara Philatelic Association asked the Postal Directorate for official information regarding this issue. The reply of Dr. Gyula Fritye, a high official of this authority, letter No. 27,955/1919, stated that the issues comprised 3,568.3 sheets of 100 stamps, with a total value of 293,675 korona and fifty filler. Furthermore, he named the members of two supervising commissions.

The eight official documents drawn for this issue disappeared after the Serbian troop withdrawal. Fortunately, they were later located in the United States and copies were obtained; thus we know the exact circumstances of this issue's preparation, editions, misprints, etc. The last sentence of one of these documents bears special importance. It reads: "After completing the overprinting, at 4.30 PM, the stone was polished and the original engraving was destroyed."

Serbian troops withdrew from Timisoara on July 27, 1919. The next afternoon, all ten post offices of Timisoara put the "Bánát, Bacska" stamps on sale with instructions that they should be used on registered mail. Interested buyers could purchase a maximum of five sets of thirty-three stamps, overprinted in editions of 10,000-11,000.

The stamps overprinted in small quantities were affixed on covers (one stamp per cover), obliterated, and sold at face value to the members of the local philatelic

Figure 28. Third-issue overprints.

Notice to the Romanian Philatelic Clubs

County chapters of the Philatelists' Association of Romania (Filialele Judeţene A.F.R.) which are missing any issues of the Romanian Philatelic Studies, should send a note to the editor indicating which ones are required. They will receive free copies for their libraries.

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ISTORIA POSTALA A SIBILULUI (Postal History of Sibiu) by Emanoil Munteanu, with a large chapter on the **HOHE RINNE** local posts, is available from the **EDITOR** for $11.00.

Figure 29. Bogus "third issue" stamps.

association. Postal employees bought the rest at face value. A small percentage of overprints did, however, see legitimate postal use, mostly on registered mail.

The Timisoara No. 2 post office, located near the main railroad station, is known to have used the postage dues on insufficiently franked letters.

The postal employees received, as part of their salaries, ten to twenty overprinted stamps of the 10-korona denomination, which immediately sold for two to four times face value. The day after being issued, the entire set of fifty-four stamps was selling for 1,000 korona — nearly twenty times its cost to the initial buyers.

Inverted overprints exist in the following quantities: 100 of 10N40 (2-filler Harvesters previously overprinted with "10 filler"), 300 of 10N21 (50-filler Queen Zita), and 400 of 10NJ1 (2-filler Postage Due).

The missing "B" in "Bánát" occurs on 100 copies of 10N5 (6-filler Harvesters) and 100 of 10N20 (40-filler Queen Zita). Also, 100 copies of 10N6 (15-filler Harvesters) lack one "9" of "1919." The official document, our source of information, does not specify which "9" is missing, the first or the second one.

Red overprints also appear on stamps not listed in the various catalogues. Eight hundred copies of such exist for 10N10 (80-filler Parliament), 200 of 10N42 ("50 FILLER" Postal Savings), and 200 of 10NE1 ("30 FILLER" Special Delivery.)

In this article's chart of the third issue, the "Edition" figures include the number of misprints, if any.

Both bogus and fake overprints abound. Figure 29 illustrates a few bogus overprints on stamps not used for the genuine issue, such as Scott Nos. 104, 105, 9N3, and J33. We illustrate some fake overprints, side by side with genuine ones, but wish to emphasize that other counterfeits also exist:

1. Genuine Type a overprints present thinner, but better covered lines, although sometimes lighter than those on the fakes. The comma after "Bánát" follows 0.5 mm after the "t" on the genuine, while the fakes show it 1.5 mm away. The width of "Bácska" measures 6.1 mm on the genuine stamps versus only 5.5 mm on the forgeries. The heads of genuine numeral "9's" appear round and are smaller than the egg-shaped ones on the fakes (Figure 30).

2. Genuine Type b overprints applied on Parliament stamps show larger heads on the "9's" than those on the fakes. The legs of the "9's" being longer on the fakes, extend more to the left than do the authentic ones (Figure 31).

3. The fake "Bánát, Bácska 1919" overprints on the 15-filler Harvesters already overprinted with "1K50f" (of the second issue) feature the word "Bácska" starting too far to the right under the word "Bánát," instead of as on the real Type c ones shown in Figure 32. Furthermore, narrow spacing between "Bacska" and "1919" gives away the fakes: genuine copies display a wide one, required to accommodate the existing "1K50f" overprint. Additionally, the fake I have seen bears a red "1K50f" overprint that does not exist on any such genuine stamp.

4. On the Postal Savings and Special Delivery stamps with genuine Type d and Type e overprints, the word "Bácska" starts to the left of the word "Bánát" above it. On the fakes, the word "Bácska" starts to the right, under the letter "n" in the word "Bánát." The authentic rectangular frame measures 15 mm in width, while the fake's is 13.5 mm wide. The denominations "50" and "30" of the genuine stand 3.5 mm high, but on the fakes these are

Figure 30. Genuine and counterfeit Type a overprints on Harvesters stamps.

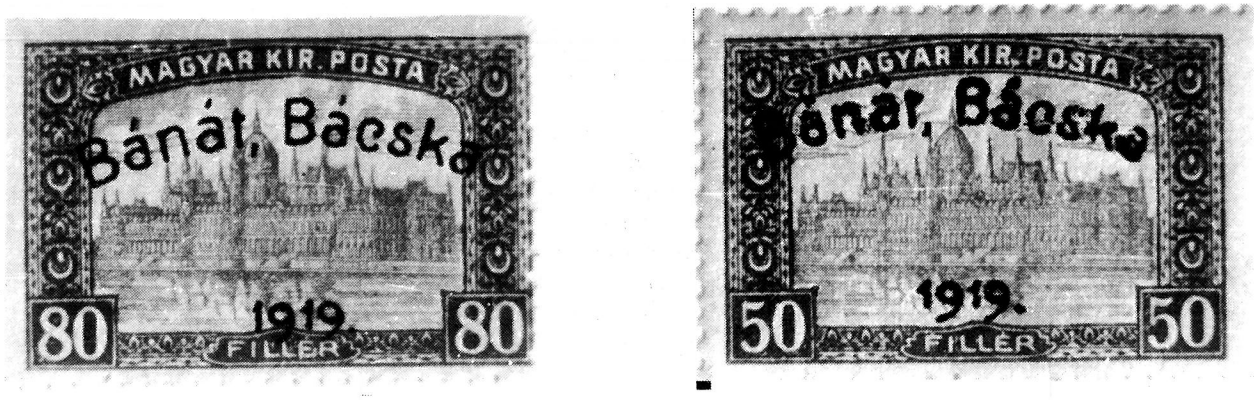


Figure 31. Genuine and counterfeit Type b overprints on Parliament stamps.

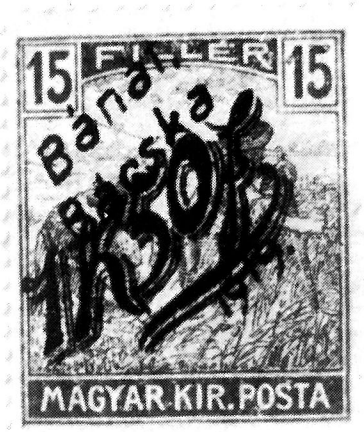


Figure 32. Genuine and counterfeit Type c overprints on second-issue stamps.

Figure 33. Genuine and counterfeit Type e overprints on postal savings stamps.

Figure 34. Genuine and counterfeit Type c overprints on "KÖZTÁRSASÁG" stamps.

only 2.75 mm. The word "FILLER" looks better drawn on the genuine overprints and sloppier on the fakes (Figure 33).

5. Harvesters, King Charles, and Queen Zita issues overprinted with "KÖZTÁRSASÁG" have the forged "Bánát, Bácska 1919" overprints applied as described in the above paragraphs 1 and 3, except that the wide spacing between "Bácska" and "1919" matches that of the genuine (Figure 34).

6. On Postage Dues, the fake overprints, besides possessing the characteristics shown in paragraph 1, appear applied at a steeper angle than the genuine ones (Figure 35).

7. Figure 36 shows a dangerous fake side by side with a genuine stamp, to which it appears very similar. The angle to horizontal plane measures 35 degrees on the genuine overprints, but on the counterfeits varies from 18 to 30 degrees.

The third issue's printer's waste (Figure 37), as of the first two issues, is often offered on the philatelic market as "errors."

While this third issue owes its origins to political, financial, and philatelic purposes, nevertheless it did come about under perfectly legal circumstances, having been ordered by the Timisoara Postal Directorate, at that time the only authority with power to act in the matter. The overprinting of fifty-four stamps, including some previously overprinted ones (with "KÖZTÁRSASÁG," and three of the first two Timisoara issues: 9N1, 9N4, and 9NB1), seems enough of an exaggeration to show that philatelic interests prevailed.

While philatelic covers abound (Figure 38), postally used covers are scarce.

Fourth Issue (August 17, 1919)

While July 27, 1919, saw the Serbian occupation end, Timisoara had to wait until August 20, 1919, for the Romanian administration to be installed. The lack of qualified personnel and administrational reorganization difficulties resulted from the newly-acquired territories being attributed *de jure* to Romania but being run *de facto* by the functionaries of the previous regime.

Since postal activities had been reduced after the war, it became difficult to accept the necessity of the fourth issue, prepared so soon after the third issue's release. Again, it seems that the authorities wished to cater to philatelic interests. Postal rates prevailing in Romania and the acquired territories (see the Cluj issue of August 3, 1919) made overprinting stamps with high denominations in Hungarian currency not really postally necessary.

Despite these facts, this fourth issue originated legally, having been approved by the Timisoara Postal Directorate during the transition period when this territory was under neither Serbian nor Romanian administration. The set consists of seven definitives (Figure 39) and six postage dues (Figure 40), with various types of overprints (Figure 41, a to f), as follows:

Scott No.	Denomination	Design	Stamp Color	Overprint Color & Type	Edition
4N1	30/2f	Harvesters	brown-orange	blue, a	100,000
a	30/2f	Harvesters	brown-orange	red, a	20,000
b	inverted surcharge	Harvesters	brown-orange	red, a	?
4N2	1k/4f	Harvesters/ KÖZTÁRSASÁG	slate grey	red, c	130,000
4N3	150/3f	Harvesters	red-lilac	black, b	180,000
4N4	150/5f	Harvesters	green	black, b	100,000
4N5	3 KORONA/2f	Special Delivery	grey-green & orange	black, d	79,000
a	3 KORONA/2f	Special Delivery	grey-green & orange	blue, d	20,000
4NJ1	PORTO 40/15f 2f	Soldier fighting	violet	black, e	80,000
a	PORTO 40/15f 2f	Soldier fighting	violet	red, e	20,000
4JN2	60/2f	Postage Due	green & red	black, f	15,000
a	60/2f	Postage Due	green & red	red, f	5,000
4NJ3	60/10f	Postage Due	green & red	black, f	30,000
a	60/10f	Postage Due	green & red	red, f	10,000

Figure 35. Genuine and counterfeit Type f overprints on postage dues.

Figure 36. Genuine and counterfeit Type a overprints on Harvesters stamps.

Figure 37. Double overprints from printer's waste.

Figure 38. Cover bearing third-issue stamps, allegedly sent registered to a local address.

Figure 39. Fourth-issue postage stamps.

Figure 40. Fourth-issue postage dues.

Figure 41. Fourth-issue overprints.

The Csendes Testvérek printing shop, the same company that had made the second issue, produced these overprints (by lithography) from August 14 to August 17, 1919, under the supervision of a specially appointed commission. The red overprint did not turn out well — a fact that should have been known from the previous issues. Thus, we find blue and black ink also used. Again, the desire to create color varieties for philatelists had triumphed over the dictates of postal necessity. Inverted, shifted, and double overprints are known (Figures 42-45).

Timisoara Post Office No. 1 put all thirteen stamps on sale on August 17, 1919. During the following days, customers could buy a limit of five of each type at face value. The members of the local philatelic association received their usual quota: one sheet of each denomination. Within a few days, fakes appeared of the red 60/2-filler postage due surcharge. The fakers made these by covering the weak black overprint with red ink. This can easily be seen under an ultraviolet light.

We can consider the following as varieties:

— The squares covering the old denominations (numeral "2") on 4N1 (blue overprint) or 4N1a (red overprint) appear solid and completely filled-in. The non-variety majority have a small square inside a slightly larger one (Figure 46).

— While most of the overprinted special delivery stamps have an orange inscription ("SÜRGÖS"), we sometimes find some with the same portion in red.

Marin Bora's article states that on the PORTO 40/15+2-filler postage due he found the following printing errors:

1. On some of the stamps in Position 29, the letter "P" in "PORTO" is broken in such a way that it looks like an "F" (Figure 47). In Position 27, the same letter displays a break in its upper-left corner, while on its neighbor, No. 28, this letter shows a break at the upper right.

2. In Positions 69, 84, and 89, the "P's" vertical leg is broken, making it appear like a "D" that is shorter then the rest of the letters in the same word (Figure 48).

We found an item with the "P" exhibiting both an open loop (as in Position 29) and a short vertical leg (Figure 49).

3. Overprints that had bled through to the reverse can be found on the following stamps: 30/2 filler, 1 korona/4 filler, 150/5 filler, and PORTO 40/15+2-filler, all with black overprints. We also found the overprint showing, to various extents, on the backs of these and other stamps (Figure 50).

The *Romanian Catalogue* of 1959 mentions the existence of the following stamps

Figure 42. Inverted overprints.

Figure 43. Vertically shifted overprint.

Figure 47. Open-loop "P."

Figure 44. Inverted, horizontally shifted, and vertically shifted overprints.

Figure 48. Broken-leg "P."

Figure 45. Double overprint.

Figure 49. Open-loop and broken-leg "P."

Figure 46. Concentric squares and filled-in square covering the old denomination.

Figure 50. Bled-through overprints.

in pairs, with one stamp displaying a normal overprint and the other showing an inverted one: 30/2 filler (both black and red overprints), 3 KORONA/2 filler (blue overprint), PORTO 40/15+2 filler (red), and 60/10 filler (black). However, these have to be forgeries, as E. Leipnik did not mention them in his very accurate description of this issue.

While hundreds of the blue "30" filler overprints on the 2-filler Harvesters checked under ultraviolet light showed a blue-green color, one was found with a yellowish light-green color, undoubtedly made with a different kind of ink, and thus probably a forgery.

A few days after issuing these stamps, the Timisoara Postal Directorate came under Romanian administration. Consequently, the postal rates used in Transylvania and the rest of the country replaced the "enhanced" tariffs previously in force in the Bánát region. These lower rates were as follows:

postcards	ten bani = twenty filler
simple letters	fifteen bani = thirty filler
registration fee	twenty-five bani = fifty filler
letters mailed abroad	twenty-five bani = fifty filler

From the above rates it can be seen that the high-value surcharges had no postal necessity, and thus it can be assumed that this issue had a speculative purpose.

Postally used fourth-issue covers with correct rates are very scarce. Envelopes bearing these stamps, usually in higher total amounts than required, are known with favor cancels dating from August 21, 1919, to March 15, 1920. We show three covers (Figure 51) addressed (probably self-addressed) to the same Kálmán Zsigmond as those previously pictured. Each bears a Romanian censor marking (Figure 52) reading "CENZURA ROMANA TIMISOARA" (32 mm in diameter, applied in violet) and stamps obliterated on October 3, 1919, with a "TEMESVAR K 1 K" canceler.

We also illustrate two unaddressed envelopes (Figure 53), one with six and the other with eight stamps of this issue, obliterated on November 7, 1919, by a "TEMESVAR E 3 E" canceler.

General Notes

The Timisoara Postal Directorate officially issued all four sets: the first two during the Serbian occupation and the last two after the withdrawal of the Serbian troops but before the installation of the Romanian administration.

The stamps of all four issues, as well as current un-overprinted Hungarian stamps, remained valid for postage in the territory of Banat until March 15, 1920. After that date, unused copies could be exchanged,

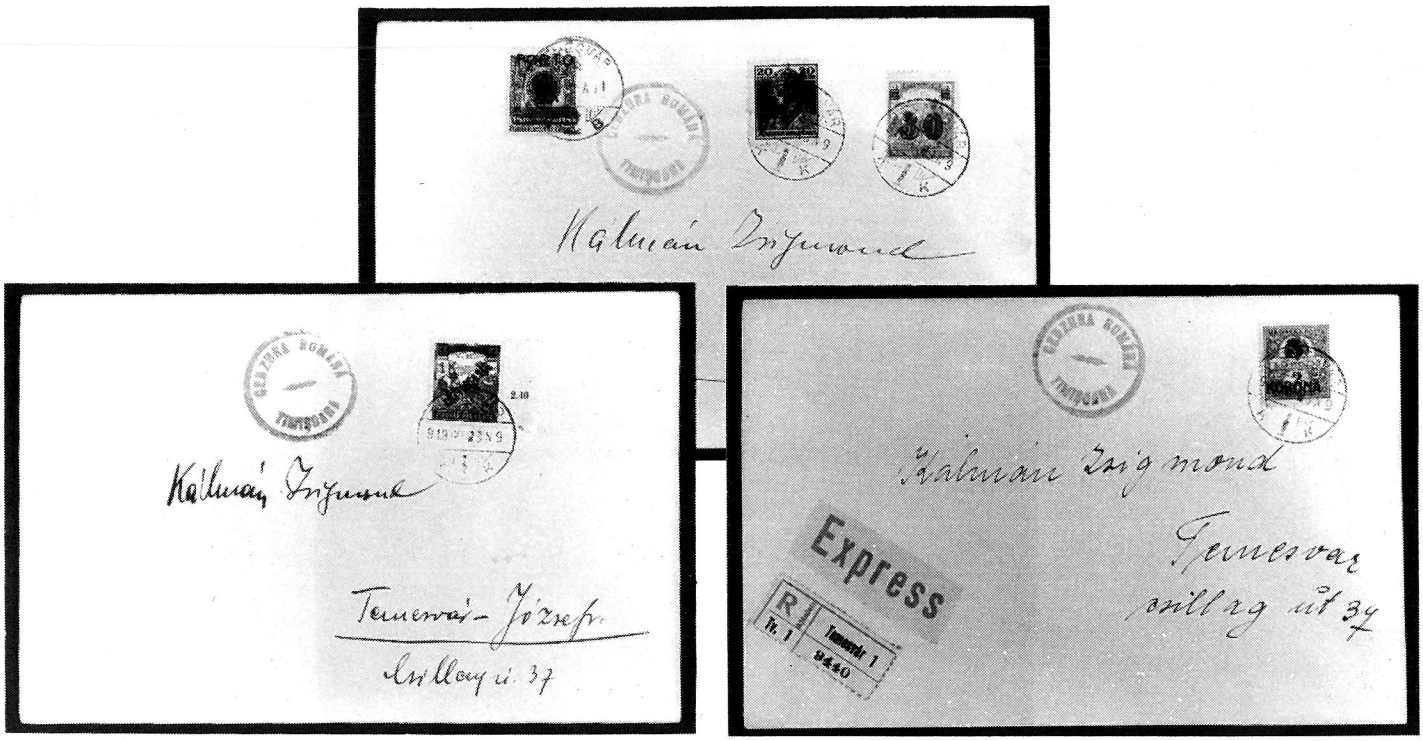


Figure 51. Philatelic covers with fourth-issue stamps.

Figure 52. Romanian censor marking.

at equivalent face value, for Romanian stamps.

When obliterated, either postally or by favor, the Timisoara stamps bear the markings of the Hungarian cancelers still in use at that time.

The perforations of all the Hungarian stamps overprinted in Timisoara gauge 14 or 15, except for the imperforate newspaper stamp. All show the "Double Cross" (Scott type 137) watermark, with the exception of Scott No. 10N1 (Turul with crown) of the "Bánát, Bácska" issue, which has the "Crown in Oval or Circle" (Scott type 135).

Many of the numerous "errors" owe their origin to the desire to create philatelic rarities. Others originated from printer's waste. Inverted, double, shifted, and bled-through overprints probably also could be found on stamps other than those mentioned above; however, overprints applied on other types or denominations than those listed above are bogus (fantasy) issues.

After the change of the postal administration, the printer's waste previously

Figure 54. "30" filler inverted overprint, from printer's waste, canceled on September 12, 1919.

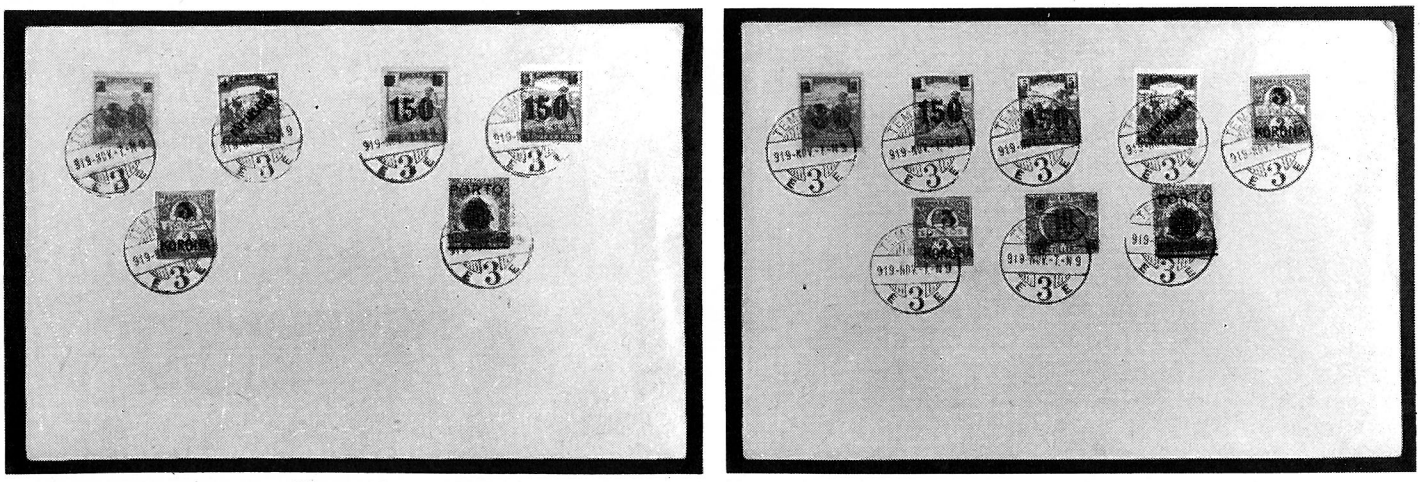


Figure 53. Unaddressed, philatelic covers with favor-canceled fourth-issue stamps.

deposited in the Postal Directorate's stockroom was unofficially removed and transformed into valuable "errors." These "errors," if obliterated even by favor, can be found only with dates after August 20, 1919 (Figure 54).

This article presents only those forgeries known to the authors: undoubtedly, the fakers made others also. Their manufacture may have taken place both right after the genuine ones were issued as well as later, due to the basic Hungarian stamps being cheap and remaining available for a long time. Even some of those used here to represent the four issues could indeed be forgeries. Furthermore, we do not claim entire accuracy for the drawings, and they should not be used for reference purposes.

No postal stationery was overprinted in Timisoara at that time. We did not see postally used covers sent abroad attesting the acceptance of these stamps for international use.

If these issues seem strange, it is because they were made under extraordinary circumstances, and reflect the socio-political conditions of the times during which they were created.

Note to Our Readers

The present editor has prepared this issue as his last one. If he cannot find a new editor, he will discontinue Romanian Philatelic Studies. As it now stands, Romanian officials, as well as the Romanian Philatelic Association prevent researchers from Romania from sending us their articles. Furthermore, most of the copies of the R.P.S. sent to Romania, to encourage research and article writing, have never reached their destination. For 9 years we constantly tried to get A. F. R. to collaborate. They have not even the many letters asking for articles. One might assume that publishing a research and study bulletin about Romanian philately and postal history should please everybody interested in these topics, including philatelists residing in Romania. However, the officials of the A. F. R. hold different oppinions. Publishing a good journal on Romanian philately without the cooperation of those researchers residing where most such material and information exist has proven very difficult.

We would like to thank all the authors who did send us articles over the years, all members who supported us with their dues, and Mark Fromer of Brooklyn, N.Y. who proofread the manuscripts.

Those who have paid for more issues than received, can send their exact requests to the editor who will compensate them with back issues. In the mean time, this being the last chance, we are making available all back copies. You may order any you are missing.

Requiem for an Unborn Catalogue

Stamp catalogues usually come out every year. Their editors have to constantly update them by including new issues and revising prices to reflect current market values. In most countries, private companies publish stamp catalogues as they do for other books. In those countries where the state owns all means of production, its companies will also publish stamp catalogues. In either case, employees with various degrees of competence and qualification do the job. They usually can, and do, make mistakes. Later editions usually correct most such errors if somebody has brought them to the editor's attention.

In Romania, however, publishing stamp catalogues differs somewhat from everywhere else. First of all, this event does not take place yearly. The last catalogue appeared in 1974. It contained an unacceptable number of mistakes, some copied from previous issues, others newly introduced by the editors of this issue. The most objectionable "errors" came about on purpose. They include deleting many sets issued during World War II and omitting all illustrations of stamps picturing the former king, Michael.

A booklet, containing only the 1974-76 issues updatd somewhat the 1974 edition. Every few years the state-owned stamp trading company issued official lists with revised prices. No yearly catalogues appeared, despite numerous inquiries and requests by collectors and frequent promises by Romanian Philatelists' Association officials. Finally, after a decade of uncertainties and tribulations, 1984 saw a newly compiled catalogue. Actually, the catalogue could have come out years ago but the incompetence of those charge with its production caused several postponements. Having received all official approvals (required for all publication), a two-volume set of the 1984 catalogue came to be printed. Considering the number of Romanian stamp collectors, the alleged 22,000 copies seemed insufficient, but the chronic shortage of paper could explain the low editon.

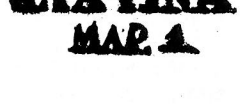
The August issue of Filatelia, the Romanian Philatelists' Association's official publication, gave it an excellent review. The favorable opinion does not surprise us as it does not vary from routine procedure: if it was published by the state and has all the official approvals, it has to be excellent.

After a decade of delay, with every Romanian philatelist impatiently waiting for the new catalogue to go on sale, what they got was a great disappointment. Despite having received all the required pre-publication official approvals, the authorities halted its sale. It seems that after the catalogue had been printed and was ready for distribution, they discovered that it contained some of the prohibited stamps, issued during World War II.

When will a new Romanian catalogue finally come on the open market? How complete and accurate will it be? These and other questions await answers.

For Sale

Pre-stamp postal markings (with Cyrillic letters) on covers: Beketu, Braila, Kalafatu, Karakalu, Pitesti, Severinu, Slatina, very scarce items, $100.00 each or $1000.00 for 19 covers.



The Municipal Revenue Stamps of Oradea

Norbert Blistyar, Str. M. Viteazul No. 2A, 1725 Bocşa, Romania.

After World War I, the municipalities of the Banat, Transylvania and Crisana regions reunited with Romania. They passed through great finanical difficulties. To ameliorate these problems, they imposed several temporary taxes for various services. To attest to payment of these charges, some municipalities issued special fiscal stamps, such those of Timisoara, presented in R.P.S., No. 4/1983. Here we present some of the revenue stamps issued by the municipality of Oradea.

While those issued in Timisoara display various designs, all of Oradea's fiscal stamps show the same design, the city hall of that town. An imprint of the designer's initials "M.A." appears in the lower right corner, below the building's tower. The top of each reads *"PRIMARIA-ORADEA"* (Oradea-mayoralty), while the bottom text indicates the type of tax paid, such as *"TAXA COMUNALA"* (Municipality Tax), *"TAXA PT. VANZAREA VITELOR"* (Sale Tax for Animals) or *"TIMBRE AD VALOREM"* (Value Added Tax). it is possible that other types also exist.

Producing these revenue stamps involved several steps. The first phase saw the stamps being printed, the same design in several colors. Next came the overprinting of the denomination in black. After sheets of 50 stamps had been delivered to the municipality, a manual device handstamped control numbers, also in black.

Some sheets bore selvedge, while others lacked it, at least on some of their margins (see the *"TIMBRE AD VALOREM"* with the large "20" numeral in denomination). Those without it wound up imperforate, or straight-edged, on one or more of the outer edges.

The printers used various typefaces, both for the denomination (numerals and currency), as well as for the later added control numbers. At least three different types exist for the denomination. For example, we find the numeral "20" small (4½mm. high, medium thick), medium (5½mm. high, thin) and large (8mm. high, very thick). The control numbers measure 4, 4½, 5 or 5¾mm. in height.

For the basic design (not considering the bottom text), we find at least two cliches being used. Differences in design present themselves in the upper left corner frame line, just under the letter "P." Compare the 5 Lei and the medium size 20 Lei stamps with the rest. Some stamps show an accent over the letter "A" in the designer's initials, while others don't.

Some *"TAXA COMUNALA"* stamps come with an additional blue two-line handstamp of Hungarian text reading: *"NAGYVARAD/ THJH ADOHIVATALA"* (Oradea/THJH Tax Office) and a denomination "3 filler."

I found the following colors and denominations:

TAXA COMUNALA

Pink, 1 Leu, 3 Lei; Red, 1 Leu, Yellow, 2 Lei; Light Blue, 3, 5 Lei; Magenta, 10 Lei; Orange Brown, 20 Lei, Dark Blue, 50 Lei; Olive Green, 50 Lei, Orange, 100 Lei, Blue, 300 Lei.

TAXA PT. VANZAREA VITELOR

Orange Red, 5 Lei; Yellow Green, 20 Lei; Red Brown, 40 Lei.

TIMBRE AD VALOREM

Brown, 20 Lei.

Without any doubt, other colors and denominations also exist.

Note to Our Readers in Romania

It has come to our attention that a large number of bulletins sent for free distribution to philatelic libraries and individual philatelists were misappropriated by Silviu Dragomir of Bucharest. Instead of giving or sending them to the proper addresses, Dragomir diverted, and even sold, some issues. Consequently, many clubs and philatelists do not have complete collections. Those who wish to receive such missing bulletins should send the editor a note.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

Additional and back copies of this bulletin can be ordered for $2.00/copy.

ARS PHILATELICA
DEALERS IN THE STAMPS OF ROMANIA
P.O. BOX 1765
SILVER SPRING, MD. 20902, U.S.A.

An extensive collection of Romanian philatelic magazine **FILATELIA** is available through the editor.

COMMENTS on published articles can be sent directly to the authors.

ISTORIA POSTALA A SIBILULUI (Postal History of Sibiu) by Emanoil Munteanu, with a large chapter on the **HOHE RINNE** local posts, is available from the **EDITOR** for $11.00.

ROMANIAN PHILATELIC BOOK SALE

Hohere Philatelic(German) vol. I & II & supplements, Dr. Adalbert B. Szalay... $.275.00
1,098 pages, hard covers, new(sold at auctions for $400 + 10% commission)

ROMANIAN PHILATELIC STUDIES, back issues, Nos. 3, 4, of 1978; 1, 2, 3, 4, of 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and 1, 2, 3 of 1985 ..... $ 2.00/copy

Stampilele Postale Folosite in Tarile Romane pina 1881, Gr. Racoviceanu, 115 p., collector's item, very scarce. ..... $ 65.00

Istoria Postala a Sibiului pina la Unire(1918), Dr. Emanoil Munteanu, 126 p.... $ 11.00

Rumanien, Originalen und Falschungen, vol. I, II, III, (German, mostly photos) O. Stiedl & Fritz Billig..... $ 35.00
As above, only vol. I (Moldau-Walachei)_____ $ 12.00

Dictionar Englez-Roman (English-Romanian Dictionary) 424 p. hard covers..... $ 11.00

Teme si subiecte filatelice din istoria Romaniei, I. Micu, 239 p., richly illustrated, hard covers..... $ 16.00

The Stamp Collectors Encyclopaedia (English), R.J. Sutton, 366 p..... $ 8.00

Catalogul Timbrelor Postale Romanesti 1938, C. Namoloiu & G. Noska, 117 p., scarce collector's item, original..... $ 25.00
As above, Xerox copy..... $ 10.00

Romania, Catalogue Filatelic 1946, F. Konrad (first post-war catalogue) 15.00

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Catalogul Marcilor Postale Romanesti 1964, 355 p. hard covers, contains First Day and Special Cancellations ..... $ 15.00

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Almanahul Filatelic 1984 (Romanian), 208 p..... $ 12.00

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FILATELIA magazines (Romanian) complete collections: 1979-1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984 and to date (subscription costs: $26.00/year)..... $ 15/year

Incursiune in Lumea Timbrelor (Romanian translated from Polish), O. Gross & K. Gryzewski, interesting articles..... $ 10.00

Codul Postal al Localitatilor din R.S.P. ..... $ 6.00

Higgins & Gage, Romanian chapter, Xerox copy..... $ 8.00

Catalog de perforatii romanesti(Perfin Catalogue) issued Xeroxed, scarce.... $ 10.00

Stamps of the Russian Empire used abroad, Tchilingirian & Stephen (Danubian Principalities chapter), Xerox copy..... $ 6.00

Austria Post Offices Abroad – Danubian Principalities, Xerox copy..... $ 6.00

The Municipal Revenue Stamps of Timisoara, Additions

Norbert Blistyar

R.P.S. No. 4/1983 published "The Municipal Revenue Stamps of Timisoara." In addition, we here present three stamps. All display the text, *"TIMBRU FISCAL COMUNAL TIMISOARA"* (Municipal Fiscal Stamp Timisoara). Their descriptions follow:

The 50 Bani, violet-gray measures 31 mm by 41 mm. Its perforation gauges 11½. It pictures a seated Mercury holding the sceptre of commerce.

The 1 Leu, light yellow, features the same size and perforation as above. It shows a running Mercury, holding the sceptre of commerce in his right hand and a hammer (symbolizing industry) in his left one.

The 1 Leu, orange, measures 31 mm by 48 mm., its perforation is 11½. The design matches the one on the above 1 Leu stamp, but appears larger.

We invite those who have other types of fiscal stamps or other denominations to describe and publish them. They will thus help to compile a comprehensive work on Romanian revenues.

About Color Errors

by George Pataki

In "A Newly Discovered Romanian Color Error?," published in The American Philatelist, No. 5/1984 and R.P.S., No. 4/1984, we have shown the possibility of changing the color of a stamp by exposing it to ultraviolet light or sunlight. In the case described, we changed a violet stamp to blue by removing it red component. We did so to prove wrong a statement published in Filatelia, a Romanian magazine, supporting the claim for an alleged color error.

Following this article, George McNamara, a well known philatelic specialist from New York, sent me two stamps to prove that chemical means could change the color of stamp even faster and more drastically than ultraviolet light.

McNamara owned a stained 50 bani, yellow and blue stamp (Scott No. 237) of "Romania's Annexation of Silistra" set. Trying to clean it, he submerged it for a couple of minutes in a diluted solution of Clorox® 2,™ a household cleaner. The stain disappeared all right, as well as the entire portion printed in yellow, leaving only the blue center. An unscrupulous person could now present this monocolor item as a color error. In Romania, they might even list it in their catalogue as such. If the perforation were to be trimmed off, this item could even pass as a color proof.

Thus, we should view alleged color errors with suspicion and check them out thoroughly before accepting them as scarce and valuable rarities.

LAST CHANCE SALE!

13 stampless covers, postal receipts, etc. with very scarce, early, circular postal markings, $100.00

37 souvenir sheets, mint and cancelled, $75.00

EFIRO 1932 King Carol II souvenir sheets, MNH (Scott B40 $17.50) $4.50

P.O.W. postal stationery from WWI, 25 Russian sent to Hungary (now Romania), 25 Hungarian sent to Russia, correspondence of a single P.O.W. to and from his family, rich in various censor markings, excellent study material: $20/pair or $250.00 for entire collection.

43 covers with postally used souvenir sheets and additional stamps: $120.00

61 air mail covers with stamps, many in complete sets: $90.00

110 20th century (only monarchy) used postal cards, many with additional stamps, excellent for stationery variety and postmark studies: $75.00

110 Romanian picture postcards, old and new, with and without stamps: $50.00

111 Hungarian picture postcards, old, with stamps and postal markings, many from cities now in Romania: $55.00

130 early mint postal cards starting with H&G #1 (own study collection) $600.00

76 early mint postal stationery: money order, envelopes, official, etc. all with printed stamps (some very scarce items) $500.00

Mint Romanian stamp collection, only monarchy; postally used stamp collection (very few CTOs), monarchy and republic; Romanian kiloware, etc. have to be seen.

Over 480 revenues and Cinderellas, some common, some very scarce items, in Light house stockbook, $350.00

Collection of mint stamps issued before 1948.

Collection of used stamps, mostly postally used rather than CTO's.

Over a hundred souvenir sheets on cover, all with additional stamps. Scarce items postally used. $300.00.

Will be shipped postpaid upon receipt of the first check payable to the editor.

Can be viewed and bought at the editor's residence. Inquiries are welcomed.

REVIEW: Reprint

ALMANAHUL FILATELIC

(Philatelic Almanac) 1980

Published in Romanian language, in Bucharest, by Rompresfilatelia, 1980; 248 pages, 17 lei.

Like the other philatelic almanacs which appeared in previous years, this one also has political articles, poems, crossword puzzles, rebuses, epigrams, cartoons, anecdotes, etc., having nothing at all to do with philately. On the other hand, there are numerous philatelic articles worth mentioning:

"History, a Presence in Postal-Philatelic Documents" by Grigore Çuculis.

"About the Mail of the Political Detainees in the Tg.Jiu Camp, 1941 and 1944" by Dr. Emil Costin.

"Mail Coach Itineraries and Railway Routes" by Dem. Urma.

"A Famous Journey" by Eugen Panighiant, "The Austrian Posts in Bucharest" by Silviu Dragomir, "The Metric System, a Philatelic Collection of Present Interest" by Mihail Popovici, "Galati in Former Days - as Seen through Illustrated Postcards" by Stefan Andronache, and "Code Indicators of Postal Wagons" by Mihail Ionita Alesu.

Also, "A Postal Tax No Longer in Use: the Mailman's Tax" by Dumitru Passalega, "Two Cases of International Swindle" by Dr. Teodor Cutlic, "The Artificial Satellites Issue with the EXPOZITIA UNIVERSALA BRUXELLES 1958 Overprints" by Mihail Popovici, and "The Study of Postal (Censorship) Markings" by Silviu Dragomir, amongst others.

REVIEW: **Reprint**

Almanahul Filatelic 1983

(Philatelic Almanac 1983)

Published by Rompresfilatelia, in Bucharest, this 216 page almanac sells for 20 lei. As those published in past years, it is a rich mixture of something for everybody. Featuring philatelic articles and some interesting studies, it also contains a great variety of non-philatelic short stories, novels, poems, historical and political pieces, crossword puzzles, jokes, marginalia, etc.

The following should be of interest to specialists: "The Abolition of Foreign Posts in Romania" by Dumitru Passalega; "Earliest Philatelic Exhibitions and Museums" by P. Voiculeț-Lemeny; "Romanian Military Posts During World War I" by Emanoil Săvoiu; "Ballons Montes - from Besieged Paris" by Mihail Popovici; "Postal Routes in Moldavia During the Middle Ages" by C. Merișca; "Postal Stationery - Shipping Forms" by Emanoil Săvoiu; "The Grid Postal Markings" by Silviu Dragomir; "Mechanized Rural Posts" by Mihail Ioniță.

PERFORATIONS

Reprinted from the 1974 Romanian Catalogue

In the description of perforated stamps the international numbering system was used, that is: The number of teeth per 2 cm. (For instance: Perf. 13 means 13 teeth per 2 cm. linear).

When there is a single figure that means identical perforation on all four sides. Mixed (compound) perforations are given by two sets of figures, for instance: 13 1/2 : 14 or 10—14 1/2. First set applies to top and bottom; the second to the vertical sides. In the second instance, given above, the perforation varies between 10 and 14 1/2.

Romanian stamps issued between 1880—1925 were perforated in the Stamp-Office Workshops in Bucharest, generally speaking by two perforating machines: 13 1/2 and 11 1/2. The perforation was carried out by one or two machines, that is all round or only two sides of a stamp and as such we have various combinations: 11 1/2 : 13 1/2 or 13 1/2 : 11 1/2.

In most cases the perforations are identified by letters:

A = 13 1/2;
B = 11 1/2;
B1 = 11;
C = 11 1/2 : 13 1/2;
D = 13 1/2 : 11 1/2;
K = 13 1/2 : 14;
F = 9 1/2;
G = 10 : 11 1/2;
H = 13 1/2 : 14 1/2;
L = 14 1/2 : 13 1/2;
M = 14 : 14 1/2;
N = 14 1/2 : 14;
P = 13 1/2—14 1/2 : 14—14 1/2;
R = 14—14 1/2 : 13 1/2—14 1/2

We know three types of perforations:

1. In line perf. carried out by the first type of perforating machines. The perforation was applied first to the horizontal and then to the vertical intervals between stamps, method which lead to cut-off or uneven corner teeth. (Fig. 1).

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

2. Comb perforation, in which the two vertical and the top horizontal sides were perforated in one movement, one row at a time. This comb perforation was adopted in Romania in 1911 (Fig. 2).

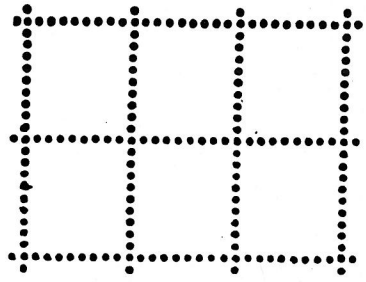


Fig. 3

3. Box perforation, in which the whole sheet of stamps is perforated in one operation, ensuring thus perfect and even corner teeth (Fig. 3).

Review **Reprinted from**

The American Philatelist /January 1985

Historia Postala a Sibiului *(Postal History of Sibiu), by Dr. Emanoil Munteanu. Published in Sibiu, Romania; available through the Romanian Philatelic Club, order from George Pataki, 84-47 Kendrick Pl., Jamaica Estates, NY 11432. Softbound, 126 pages. $11.*

This is the best postal history study ever done of a Romanian town and its vicinity. Beginning with the history of written communication in ancient Dacia during the Roman administration, it continues with the postal organization of Transylvania (emphasizing the posts in Sibiu, formerly known as Hermannstadt and later as Nagy-Szeben) during the fifteenth to nineteenth centuries, and ends in 1918, but covering the Hohe Rinne local posts until 1926.

This book, in Romanian, features a large number of illustrations, including covers from both the pre-stamp and stamp eras, cancels and service markings, disinfection markings, seals, etc. The prevailing postal rates and stamps and postal markings are presented separately for each period.

Especially well-researched is the chapter on the Hohe Rinne (Păltiniș) local hotel posts, with the first-ever plating of those stamps. A comprehensive bibliography is included also. — *George Pataki*

ISTORIA POSTALA A SIBILULUI (Postal History of Sibiu) by Emanoil Munteanu, with a large chapter on the HOHE RINNE local posts, is available from the EDITOR for $11.00.

REVIEW: **Reprint**

INDRUMATOR AL FILATELISTULUI

(Philatelist's Guide)

Published in Romanian language by the Bucharest chapter of A.F.R., 1980; 291 pages.

Contains several excellent studies:

"Romanian Postal Stationery, 1966-1979" by Dumitru Biala (132 pages) describes postal cards, greeting cards, illustrated postal cards, envelopes, etc., all with imprinted stamps.

"On the Romanian River and Maritime Transport, Foreign Navigation Postmarks Used in the Danubian and Black Sea Ports, Shipboard Markings on Romanian Rivers and Maritime Vessels, and Cruises made to Various Romanian and Foreign Ports" is a well illustrated study by Mihail Popovici (31 pages).

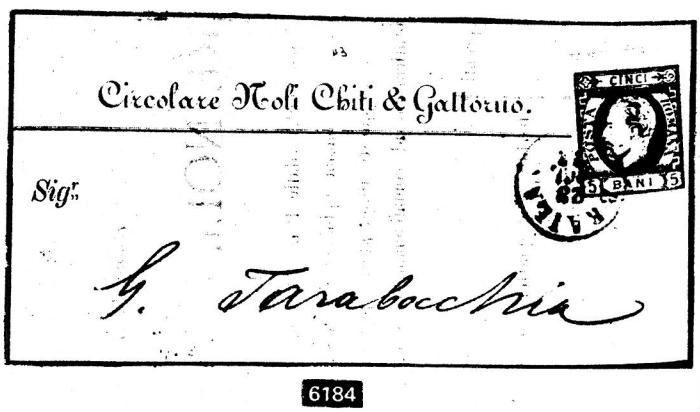
"Studies, Collections and Exhibits" by Dr. Nicolae Tripcovici is a 37 page essay treating these subjects.

"Branch Post Offices in Bucharest during the 1865-1916 period" by Dumitru Passalega is well documented and an excellent postal history study (38 pages).

"The Large Postal Horn" by Mihail Bauer deals with the personal cancellation devices used by the mailmen in Bucharest (11 pages).

The last chapter, "Documentary", gives the stagecoach schedules on 48 routes, starting March 20/April 1, 1869, and 18 pre-philatelic and stamped covers from the Gheorghe Negulescu collection are illustrated (24 pages).

Los-Nr.		Michel-Nr.		Startpreis SFr.
6184	5 B. karmin, frisch auf Zirkular.	26 a	⊠	80.–
6185	5 B. karmin im Paar zusammen mit 15 B. rot auf sauberem Brief.	26a+30	⊠	500.–
6186	5 B. zinnober und 10 C. orange im Paar auf vollständigem Faltbrief.	26+27	⊠	300.–
6187	5 B. zinnober, frisch und sauber auf Recepisse.	26 b	⊠	100.–
6188	5 B. zinnober, 2 Einzelstücke auf frischem Brief.	26 b	⊠	250.–
6189	10 B. orange, 2 Einzelstücke mit blauer Entwertung auf sauberem Brief.	27	⊠	200.–
6190	10 C. orange halbiert, in bester Erhaltung auf Quittung für eine Wertsendung. Yvert 22'500.–	27 H	⊠	3000.–
6191	10 B. orange und 25 B. olivbraun zusammen auf leicht beschädigtem Briefumschlag.	27+28	⊠	250.–
6192	10 C. orange 2 Einzelstücke und 25 B. olivbraun, zusammen auf sauberem Brief.	27+28	⊠	500.–
6193	10 B. orange, gestreiftes Papier, ungebraucht mit Falz, leichte Gummiwellungen. (M. 800.–)	27 x	*	150.–
6194	10 B. orange, gestreiftes Papier, ungebraucht mit Falz, leichter Knitter. Michel 800.–	27 x	*	150.–
6195	25 B. olivbraun, auf frischem Brief. (Y. 800.–)	28	⊠	100.–
6196	25 B. olivbraun, auf sauberem Brief.	28	⊠	100.–
6197	25 B. olivbraun im Paar, rechts oben leichte Bugspur, auf Brief nach Leipzig.	28	⊠	200.–
6198	10 B. blau, als Einzelfrankatur auf etwas beschädigtem Briefumschlag. Yvert 2'250.–	29 I	⊠	200.–
6199	10 B. blau, 5 Exemplare als seltene Frankaturkombination auf frischem Brief nach Genova.	29 I	⊠	1000.–
6200	10 C. ultramarin im Paar zusammen mit 5 B. karmin als attraktive Mischfrankatur auf Brief mit etwas brüchiger Registraturfalte.	29IIa+32a	⊠	800.–
6201	15 B. rot, senkrechter, ungebrauchter Fünfer-Streifen mit Falz, 3 Marken postfrisch. (M. 1'225.–)	30	**/*	200.–
6202	15 B. rot, mit blauer Entwertung als Einzelfrankatur auf Brief. (Y. 5'500.–)	30	⊠	800.–
6203	15 B. rot und 10 B. blau gezähnt, als interessante Mischfrankatur auf Brief nach Wien.	30+33	⊠	800.–
6204	50 B. hellblau/rot, postfrisch ohne Falz. Falz und Bug im breiten Bogenrand. Michel 350.–	31	**	80.–
6205	50 B. hellblau/rot, sauber gestempelt auf kleinem Briefstück.	31	△	80.–
6206	10 B. und 50 B. hellblau/rot, zusammen als sehr seltene und attraktive Buntfrankatur auf leicht beschädigtem Briefumschlag. Attest Fulpius.	31+27	⊠	3000.–
6207	5 B. karmin, sauber gestempelter Viererblock.	32 a		100.–
6208	5 B. karmin, gut gezähntes Paar mit zentrischem Stempel auf frischem Brief nach Napoli.	32 a	⊠	150.–
6209	5 B. karmin, 3 Einzelstücke auf attraktivem Brief.	32 a	⊠	150.–
6210	5 B. zinnober, ungebraucht mit Falzspuren. Ein frisches und gut gezähntes Exemplar dieser seltenen Marke. Atteste Diena und Köhler. (M. 2'000.–)	32 b	*	600.–
6211	10 B. blau, frisch und sauber entwertet auf hübschem Brief.	33	⊠	100.–
6212	10 B. blau, diagonal halbiert auf weissem, prächtigem Brief von FOCSANI nach Galatz in excellenter Qualität. Brief-Rarität mit Liebhaberwert! Gez. Calves. Yvert 32'500.–	33 H	⊠	5000.–
6213	25 B. dunkelbraun, etwas beschadigter und angetrennter Bogenteil von 77 meist postfrischen Exemplaren. (M. 5'005.–)	34	**/*	500.–
6214	25 B. dunkelbraun, als Einzelfrankatur auf sauberem Brief.	34	⊠	200.–
6215	Rest aus Spezial-Sammlung der Ausgaben 1858-72 mit vielen ausgesuchten Einzelstücken, Paaren, Streifen, Blockstücken und Original-Bogen, schönen und seltenen Briefen etc. Eine eingehende Besichtigung für dieses aussergewöhnliche und interessante Objekt wird empfohlen.		*/⊙/⊠	25000.–



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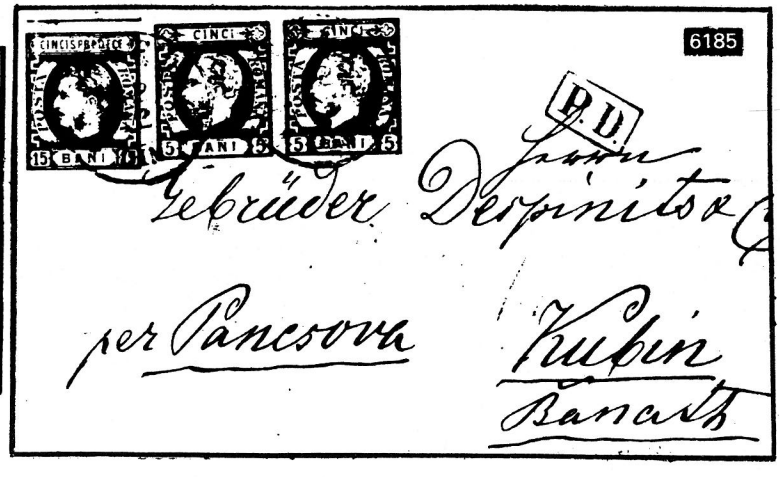


6186

Jean A. Pollak.

P.D.

Wien.

franco

6187

No. . 1085 .

Recipisă de priimire.

Pentru scrisóre recom andată cu adresă: 9 Bucuresci

la Alexandria

Care s'aŭ priimit astă-dĭ la staţia telegrafo-postale

Pentru acésta s'aŭ plătit la predare:

Pentru franco: bani 10

„ recomandaţie „ 20

„ retur recepisă „ 10

Total le[illegible] bani

1871 luna 10 5

Seful staţiei [illegible]

6188

P.D.

Domniisale

Dlui Lascar Catargiu

Ministru De Interne

la Bucuresţe

6189

P.D.

Domnului

Theodore D. Faranga.

Brailla.

6190

No. 41 Staţia Bucuresci

QUITANŢA 3/9 Oct

Priimit. . . . unges . . . . . .

In valórea declarată de . . . 235 lei . . . bani

In greutate de 1 Gr. . . . . .

Presentator D. Scola centrala . . .

Destinator D. Jan Janescu . . . .

Pentru espediure la . . Braila 50

„ recomandaţie . . . . . .

„ retur recepisă . . . . . .

„ scrisore peste 15 grame . . . . . .

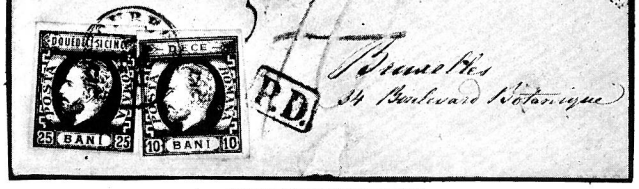
Total . . . . . .

Impiegatul priimitor [illegible]

LEI.

despăgubi în cas de perdere:
scrisóre recomandată pe lîngă taxa plătită la predare
[illegible] sau grop în valórea declarată după declara-
[illegible]
[illegible] fără declaraţia valorii pentru un kilogr. 85 b.
[illegible] trebue să fie făcute în timp de două luni din ziua
[illegible] 187 . . . . . .

6191



Monsieur Em. de Forbast

P.D.

Bruxelles

34 Boulevard Notarique

6193

6205

6210

6201

ON HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

The Under Secretary of State for War,

War Office,

Pall Mall,

LONDON.

S.W.

6192

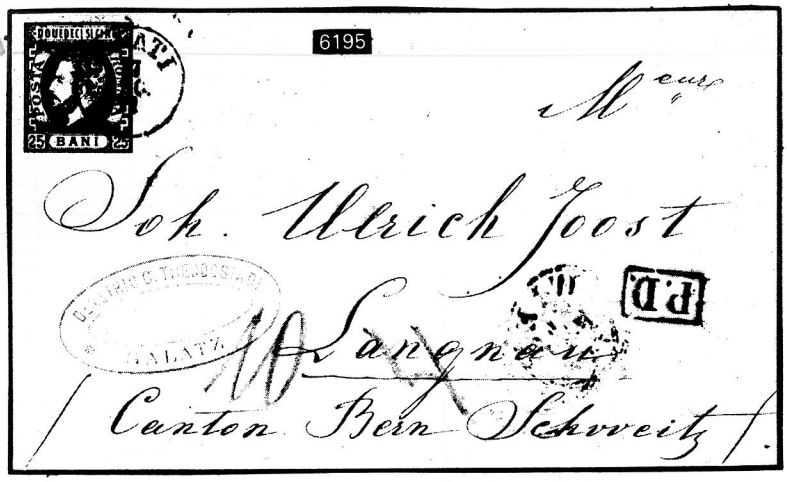
P.D.

Credit.

Receipt for Forms.

6207

6195



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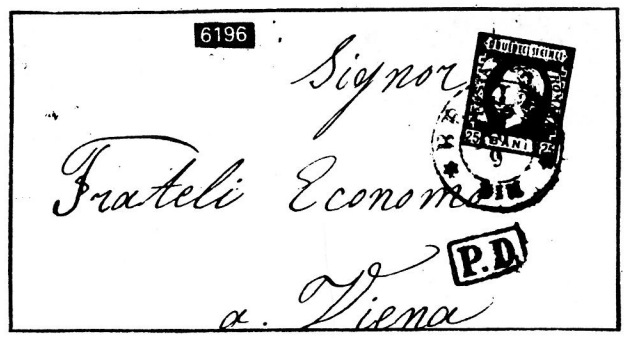

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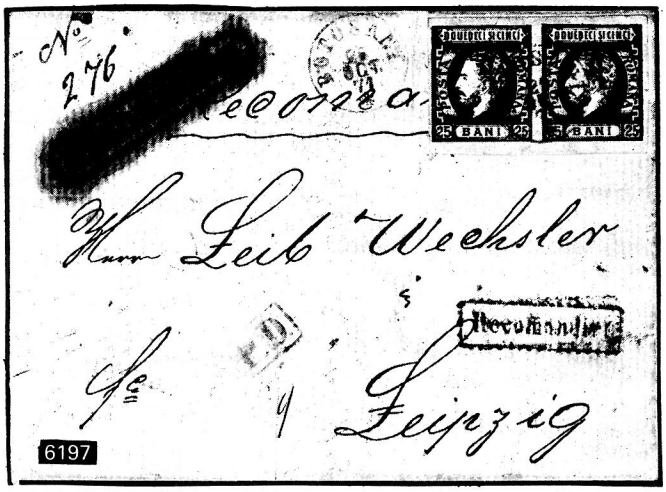

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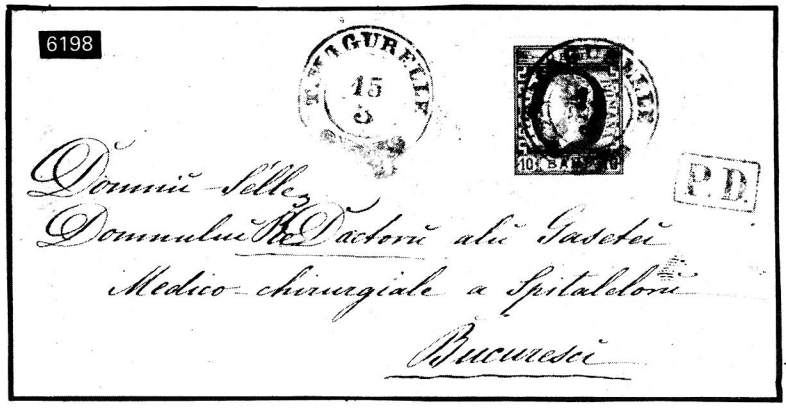

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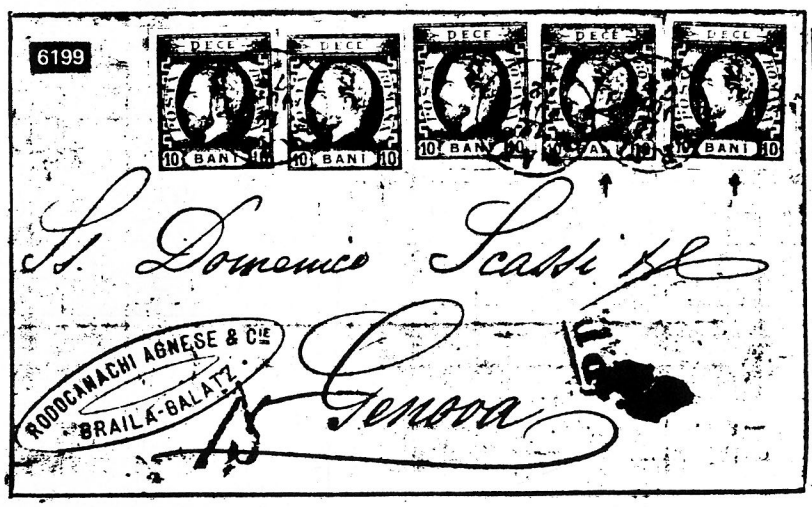

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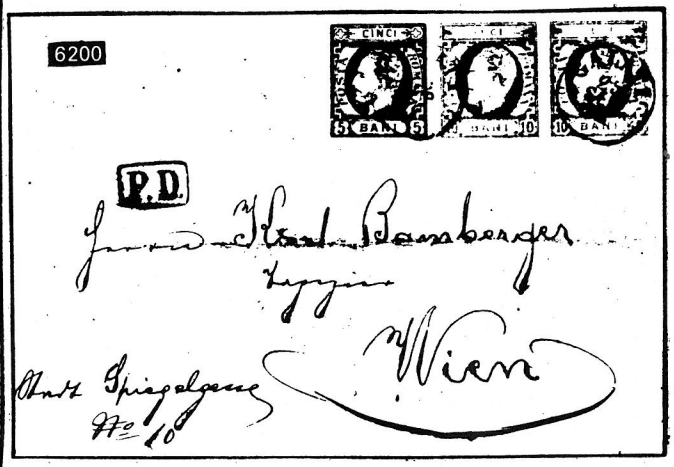

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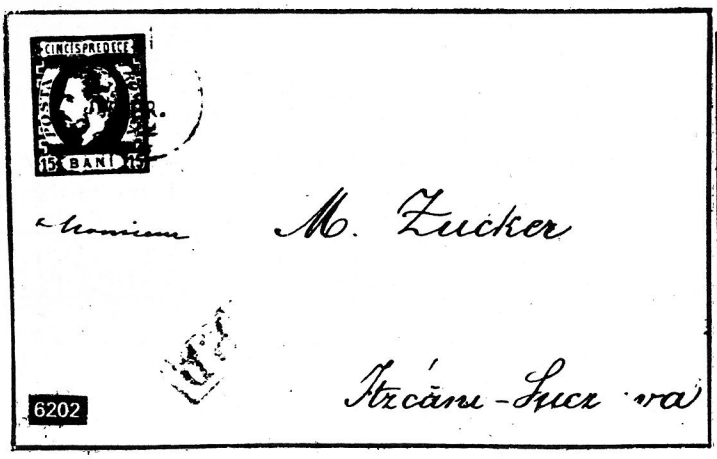

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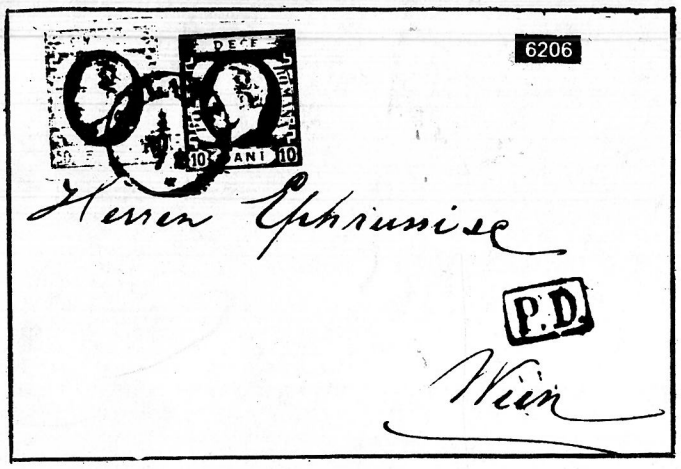

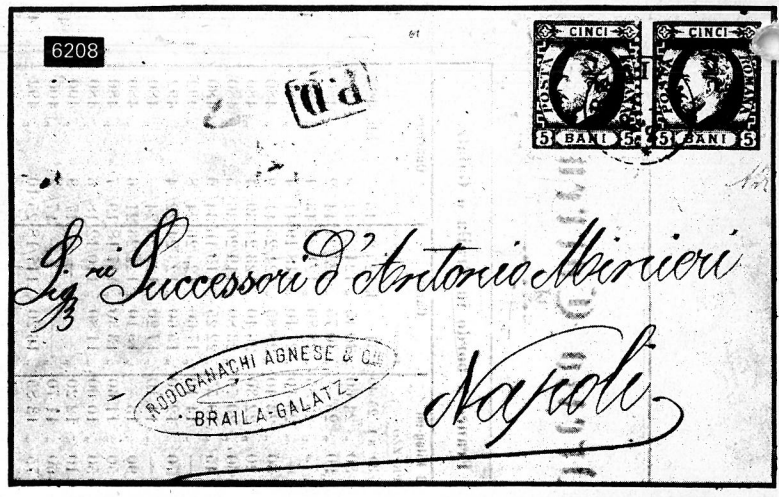

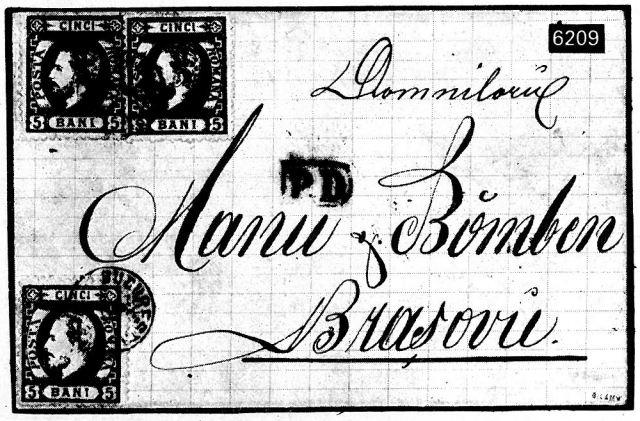

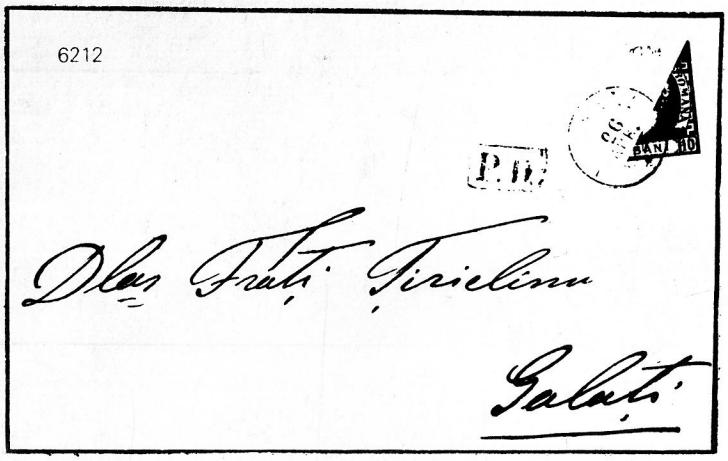

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